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WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, overcast, some showers. Temp. 13-9 (55-48). Sunday, cloudy, possible showers. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 10-8 (50-46). Sunday, variable. ROME: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. 21-11 (70-52). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 18-12 (64-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER, COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	4.50 P
Belgium	20 B Fr	Luxembourg	20 L Fr
Denmark	1.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fl
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	2 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	22 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	15 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
India	Rs 6	Spain	30 Pts.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	7.50
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 ¢
Israel	1.25 4.00	Yugoslavia	12 D

A Confession in the Nice Heist

Reported Mastermind Says Rightists Got His Share

NICE, Oct. 29 (AP).—Albert Spaggiari, an extreme rightist confessed today to masterminding the 50-million-franc ($10 million) bank robbery here in May in which thieves tunneled into the bank from an adjacent sewer, police said.

Mr. Spaggiari, 40, a photographer and ex-paratrooper, was formally charged with robbery by the branch of Société Générale. Six other suspects have already been charged in the case and a seventh is awaiting arraignment. Another suspect was arrested this morning in Brussels, police said.

"Yes, it's me," police quoted Mr. Spaggiari as saying. "I organized everything. I thought about it for two years and then decided."

After questioning Mr. Spaggiari for 36 hours, police said that he told them he decided to rob the bank after having rented a safe-deposit box, taken pictures of the vault and realizing that it had no burglar alarm.

Returned to Scene

"On several occasions I was able to take photos of the room and the comings and goings of personnel," a detective quoted Mr. Spaggiari as saying.

The suspect, who fought in Indochina and Algeria and later formed a militant underground anti-Communist movement, was taken to the Nice bank vault after his confession, as "La Catena" (the chain). The organization is said to be based in Turin, and to be devoted to helping rightist extremists in trouble, notably in Italy and Yugoslavia.



AP.

Albert Spaggiari

2 Months in Sewers

Mr. Spaggiari said that an unidentified accomplice recruited about 20 bank-robbing specialists for the job and that they spent two months in the sewers before the July 17-18 theft, carefully building their tunnel to make it well lighted, ventilated and even covered with a carpet to deaden noise, police recounted.

Arms and explosives have been found in Mr. Spaggiari's home, police said, and burglar tools have been taken from two Riviera villas used by the thieves as headquarters.

Detectives also said that "an important part" of the 50 million francs has been recovered, but they did not say exactly how much. The suspect arrested in Brussels today—Daniel Michelucci—was carrying 420,000 French francs in cash and gold ingots, police reported.

In mid-August, about a month after the Nice robbery, a gang using the same sewer-tunneling technique took an estimated 25 million francs in cash and valuables from a Paris branch of the same bank. Police have not yet indicated whether they believe that the same gang committed both the Nice and Paris robberies.

police said. Honoré Gevaudan, a senior police officer, said that Mr. Spaggiari also gave them the names of "several friends and professional criminals who took part in the robbery."

"Some of them are still at large, and I can assure you that these individuals will be caught sooner or later," he said.

Police said that Mr. Spaggiari told them he gave his unspecified share of the 50 million francs to an international group of rightist militants identified

Ford Lets China Buy Computers From U.S.

By Leslie M. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—President Ford, approving less than standard safeguards and making an exception to prevailing policy, has approved the sale to China of a computer system with military as well as industrial capability.

High administration officials said that the sale of two Control Data Corp. Cyber-172 computers and associated equipment was approved as a gesture of support to the new Chinese leadership.

The officials said that the United States did not intend to sell the computer system to the Soviet Union, and the deal was an exception to the policy of offering items to both Communist superpowers.

A National Security Council memorandum dated Oct. 12 and obtained by Aviation Week and Space Technology had recommended the lesser safeguards and the policy exception on the ground of overriding foreign-policy interests.

A State Department spokesman confirmed the decision to grant an export license. Negotiations to complete the deal are under way between Control Data and China.

Objections Overruled

U.S. approval, pending for more than a year, was finally given over the objections of the Energy Research and Development Administration. That agency, which is responsible for the nuclear-weapons program, said that the computer system was used in the United States for making calculations on nuclear tests and could be used by China for the same purpose.

The Pentagon, which had opposed the sale on the ground that the computer system could be used to support radar systems, withdrew its objections after the State Department agreed to press China to accept safeguards.

These include full access by Control Data personnel to computer centers and full information on computer use and programming. One computer is to be used in China for oil exploration, and the second, to be delivered later, is for seismic exploration. Only one Control Data official would be permitted at *the first site for three years* and only one at the second site for a limited period of time.

Memo on Standards

Safeguard standards for sales to Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, provide for blanket monitoring and inspection rights on a continuing basis. The National Security Council memorandum, signed by Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, assistant to the President, acknowledged that standards in the China sale were less stringent.

The sales decision is in keeping with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's assurances to the new leadership in Peking that the United States is interested in China's security relative to the Soviet Union. At a news conference last week, he denied that the United States ever had "any defense discussions with China," and said "we believe that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China is very important to the world equilibrium, and we would consider it a grave matter if this were threatened by an outside power."



United Press International

CLOSING THE DOOR—Security guard shutting off a passageway leading to the conference room at the Palais des Nations in Geneva where the second session of the Rhodesia talks were being held. Only participants could go in.

4 Blacks In Geneva Denounce Smith Rule

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, Oct. 29 (NYT).—African nationalist leaders bitterly condemned Prime Minister Ian Smith's government today and demanded that Britain assume full responsibility for the transfer of power to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

The Africans, in opening statements on the second day of the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, told Mr. Smith to his face that his government was "fascist" and conducted "brutal atrocities" and torture of suspects. Mr. Smith termed the accusations "a complete pack of lies."

Although the speeches by four nationalist leaders were clearly preconfrontating positions at the talks which are intended to arrange for a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia, the accusations underlined the fierce anger toward Mr. Smith by the Africans and the gulf that separates the white and black sides at the conference.

After the 90-minute meeting, the conference was adjourned, possibly until Tuesday, to give time for informal talks. Later, Ivor Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations and chairman of the parley, said that he was "extremely impressed" with the statements by the nationalists and Mr. Smith.

"To be brutally frank it went very much better than I had feared it was going to go," said the burly, bespectacled diplomat, standing outside an entrance of the Palais des Nations, the UN headquarters in Geneva and the site of the conference.

Colonial Role Stressed

Although the torture allegations overshadowed the conference today, the four nationalist leaders also struck one persistent theme: that Britain, which has been the colonial power in Rhodesia since the 1890s, bears total responsibility for the transfer of power in the nation of about 270,000 whites and 6 million blacks.

The Africans insist that Mr. Smith's government has been illegal since it broke away from Britain nearly 11 years ago rather than accept majority rule. "It is the responsibility of Britain as a colonial power and of no one else to grant us our right of self-determination," Robert Mugabe, a militant nationalist leader, said today. "We are assembled here to negotiate with no one else but Britain."

Joshua Nkomo, a prominent nationalist leader, said: "The simple and straightforward issue before the conference is that of the transfer of power from the colonizer, the United Kingdom government, to the people of Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] through a process of decolonization. The issue is independence from Britain."

It is the African view, voiced publicly and privately, that Britain, at the conference, has backed away from its colonial responsibility and must play a straightforward and powerful role guaranteeing majority rule. The Africans have strongly objected to the appointment of Mr. Richard to preside at the conference, and initially demanded a Cabinet official with political muscle. The issue has apparently been dropped.

Of the four nationalist leaders attending the conference—Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole — it was Bishop Muzorewa, 51, a diminutive, U.S.-educated cleric, who delivered the most detailed and strongest opening speech.

He accused Rhodesia's security

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Honecker New Chief of State, Ulbricht Premier in E. Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP).—Communist party chief Erich Honecker became East Germany's chief of state today in a surprise shake-up of top government posts.

Both the economy evidently in trouble, former head of state Willi Stoph, 62, reverted to his old job of Premier with the primary job of running the government and economic bureaucracy.

These changes were confirmed unanimously by the Volkskammer (parliament), the official ADN news agency reported. It said Mr. Honecker would present his government Monday, along with a major program outlining his program.

The outgoing Premier Horst Stidder, 61, became president of the parliament, taking over from Gerald Goetting, 53, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, a satellite party. The move gave the Communist party every top government post, including for the first time that of presiding officer of the parliament.

In a speech accepting his election as head of state, by unanimous vote and to "stormy applause" of the parliament, Mr. Honecker, 64, emphasized domestic affairs. "We assume that economic achievement brings with it social achievement," he said.

ADN said that in foreign affairs Mr. Honecker described as "our most important concern" the constant deepening "of our brotherly association with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community." The Soviet Union is believed to have more than 20 army divisions based in East Germany.

Concerning the non-Communist world, Mr. Honecker said, "there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence."

ADN said Mr. Honecker was also re-elected chairman of the National Defense Council, the post of commander in chief of all security and armed forces.

The shuffle left Mr. Honecker in the controlling post of party boss, the titular and ceremonial job of chief of state and head of security forces—all the major positions once held by the late Walter Ulbricht. His party title is the same as used by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary.

The removal of Mr. Goetting dropped a facade the ruling Communist party had been maintaining. Mr. Ulbricht allowed non-Communist parties to exist but forced them into the Communist-run National Front to avoid criticism of one-party rule. The presidency of the Volkskammer had been the principal sop to the non-Communist parties.

The decisions confirmed today by the Volkskammer followed general elections Oct. 17 in which ADN said party-approved candidates on no-choice slates got 99.86 per cent of the vote.



AP.

Erich Honecker

Between Lebanese Foes

Fighting in Beirut Threatens Truce

BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Clashes between leftists and rightists in Beirut today threatened the crumbling nine-day-old cease-fire and tension remained high in the Chuf area southeast of the capital.

Although no reliable casualty figures were available, hospital spokesmen said at least two persons had been killed and 17 wounded along the confrontation lines that divide the capital. Rightists claimed to have killed 16 more leftists in south Beirut.

At the same time, the rightist Phalangist radio said the death toll in fighting that erupted yesterday in the Chuf area, 25 miles southeast of the capital, had climbed to 37 dead and "many more" wounded.

The casualty figures were the highest since the cease-fire went into effect.

From 6 p.m. on in Beirut, the sounds of machine-gun and mortar and artillery fire echoed across the city.

The Phalangist radio also reported Egyptian Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, commander of the Arab League peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, had been fired at in the afternoon when he crossed the so-called Green Line from east to west Beirut.

It was not known who fired on him and a Sudanese officer at Gen. Ghoneim's headquarters could not confirm the report, but the officer said the general was unhurt.

Cooperation Begun

Although the Lebanese leftists and rightists breached the cease-fire, their main allies—the Palestinians and the Syrians respectively—have worked out a rapprochement and begun to cooperate with each other.

The main evidence was the Syrian move to allow Palestinian forces through Syrian-controlled territory as the Palestinians shifted much of their strength from the central mountains to the south near the border with Israel.

President Elias Sarkis was pressing for combatants to pull back from their positions and a reopening of major highways, especially the Beirut-Damascus road, before additional Arab peace-keeping forces arrive. There are currently 2,300 peace-keeping troops in Lebanon.

But the Palestinians have said they did not plan to pull back completely from the highways until the proposed 30,000-man peace-keeping force arrived.

The Palestinians played down the significance of the fighting in Beirut and the leftists blamed the rightists for provoking the tension in the Chuf area.

However, leftist leader Kamal Jumblat issued a statement in which he called for "patience, awareness and tolerance" and urged combatants in the Chuf area to "avoid grudges and hatred against each other."

Militant rightist leader Camille Chamoun charged that the cease-fire was not being respected by the Palestinians and leftists.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Ulster Catholic Leader Slain; IRA Blames Protestant Gang

BELFAST, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Maire Drumm, Northern Ireland's fiery Roman Catholic spokeswoman, was murdered last night in her hospital bed. The outlawed Irish Republican Army today blamed Protestant assassins.

"We have no doubt that a loyalist [Protestant] murder gang was responsible for the killing," said the Provisional wing of the IRA *in a statement issued within* four hours of Mrs. Drumm's death.

Mrs. Drumm, 56, mother of five and a grandmother, entered Mater Hospital several weeks ago when she relinquished her official elected posts with Sinn Fein, the legal political front of the IRA.

Reports of Stroke

Her husband, a veteran IRA activist, announced then that she was undergoing surgery for cataracts in her left eye. But there were unofficial reports that she had suffered a stroke and was being hospitalized for treatment to her paralyzed left side.

Police, who also said they believed that Mrs. Drumm was the victim of Protestant assassins, said the three killers hid in a cupboard until about 10:30 p.m. after posing as visitors to enter the hospital. They emerged in white and green hospital gowns, a police spokesman said, and walked unchallenged into the room Mrs. Drumm shared with five other women.

After identifying Mrs. Drumm, they drew pistols and started shooting at her. Another woman was also wounded.

The gunmen fled. Mrs. Drumm died 10 minutes later while undergoing emergency surgery.

She was the first prominent Northern Ireland political figure to be killed since Protestant gunmen last year killed Billy MacMillan, leader of the Marxist-oriented Official IRA.

Paddy Devlin, a government minister in Britain's recent bid to give the province self-rule, predicted that Mrs. Drumm's death would spark revenge killings.



UPI.

Maire Drumm

Its Pakistan Deal Was Opposed by U.S.

Paris Said to Ease Insistence on an A-Sale

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 29 (IHT).—West European governments have not had time to react to President Ford's proposal yesterday for a moratorium on sales of nuclear reprocessing technology, but already there are signs of a hardened French attitude.

Experts here now believe that there is a good chance that the French delivery of a reprocessing plant to Pakistan will not go through. The French sale, for which the contract has been signed, set off a controversy between Paris and Washington during the summer over the transfer of such sales to sensitive countries.

Although the French currently are insisting that they would not be influenced if Washington talked Paki-

Schlesinger reviews U.S.-French relations on A-sale. Page 4.

stan out of the sale, The United States has been trying to do just that since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's trip to Lahore last August.

The French set up a Nuclear Policy Council earlier this month to review their attitude on nuclear exports, but they said that already concluded deals, such as that with Pakistan, would be carried out.

Now, however, they are insisting that the Pakistan sale is essential to their nuclear industry policy.

The Nuclear Policy Council was created to avoid the sort of controversy now facing France. Before the council's establishment, nuclear sales were largely in the hands of the Ministry of Industry, with the Foreign Ministry often being confronted with accomplished facts.

The Industry Ministry's enthusiasm led both to the Pakistan deal for a reprocessing plant and to a similar deal with South Korea. The Korean sale was canceled after Washington intervened with Seoul earlier this year.

The Nuclear Policy Council has representatives of all Cabinet offices, including the office of the prime minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, interested in nuclear-arms negotiations.

Pakistan has said that it would go ahead with the purchase despite threats from Washington to cut off both economic and military aid. But experts now believe that the deal stands no chance of going through as originally intended.

The French have never focused their nuclear disagreement with Washington on the Pakistan sale alone. Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's quarrel with Mr. Kissinger in August was rather

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Controversial New Head of FAO Cuts Staff and Paper Work

By William Tuohy

ROME—A few months ago, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was badly shaken by a public accusation that it was overstaffed and underworked and swamped with paper work, studies and conferences.

The Rome-based agency, largest of the UN's specialized organizations, was staggered because the biting criticism came not from a disgruntled outsider but from its newly elected director-general, Edouard Saouma.

Since then, stocky, single-minded Mr. Saouma has tried to whittle down the 6,400-member staff and redirect the efforts of the agency which is designed to fight the malnutrition that affects half the world's people.

In so doing, Mr. Saouma, a 49-year-old Lebanese Christian and 14-year veteran of the FAO, has brought the organization, in his words, "to a turning point in its history," and has become its most controversial head.

Mr. Saouma's supporters say that he is the kind of strong, forceful personality the sprawling agency needs. His detractors say he is a ruthless martinet, misguided in his aims.

Some critics even draw attention to the $36,000 he spent to redecorate the director-general's office with suede-lined walls and mount his desk on a slight podium. Employees call it "the throne room."

Currently, almost 40 senior posts remain unfilled by Mr. Saouma. Some senior officials are trying to find out what is going to happen next and morale has plummeted in the headquarters building—designed originally by Mussolini to house the Italian Colonial Ministry.

In his refurbished office, Director-General Saouma, who serves a six-year term, admits that there is a morale problem, but he believes it is only temporary.

"This happens when a large organization passes through a period of transition," he said in an interview. "When I took over last January, I thought FAO had to be a more active organization, responding to the real needs of countries, instead of being an increasing bureaucracy and ivory tower of theoreticians in Rome.

"Studies, reports, assessments are nice. But we need more action to help the member governments in the field.

"I want to restore the leadership of FAO in world affairs relating to food and agriculture, and not just an organization that lives for its own bureaucratic sake."



Keystone.

Eduard Saouma at FAO.

Mr. Saouma's words have been accompanied by action: he canceled 330 new posts approved by his predecessor. He dropped 155 international meetings. And he junked 94 publications.

He thus effected savings of nearly $20 million in the $167-million biennial budget and was thereby able to set up an $18.5-million emergency field fund for FAO.

In principle, almost everyone has applauded Mr. Saouma's effort to cut down the tangle of bureaucratic meetings, conferences, reports, studies and programs, which sometimes seems to stifle the agency.

Yet some FAO officials and outside food experts fear that Mr. Saouma's insistence on field programs might undercut the analytical branches of the agency, which were its original reason for being.

"Long-range planning appears to be in disfavor now," said an official, "but FAO strengths have been in its ability to collect accurate worldwide information, analyze it and provide advice and recommendations based on these statistics.

"It would be a mistake to expend our efforts in small field projects all over the world. Private contractors and agencies like the U.S. Aid for International Development are better equipped for this.

"Here at FAO, we have developed an interdisciplinary capability for analysis of food production unique in the field. It would be a great mistake to break this up. This is the heart of FAO.

"And our long-range studies are not just theory. After all, you can't even evaluate whether a short-term field project is working properly unless you have some overall perspective by which to gauge it."

Danger of Dissipation

Mr. Saouma himself seems aware of the danger of dissipating too much effort in small-scale field problems, but he explained. "It is not generally understood that our field work is to maximize ongoing activities, not start new ones. We want to harmonize projects already in existence, to fill gaps, and basically to provide seed money for projects.

"I think it necessary to have an emergency fund for quick on-the-spot help. For instance, when the earthquake hit the Philippines recently, we were there quickly with aid, and we showed people that we could do something besides make studies.

"I think it is a question of balance. In recent years, FAO

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Pound Is Up After Rise, Fall Prompted by Rumor, Denial

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—An unsubstantiated report about Arab holdings today sent the pound on its sharpest rise in months, but the rumor-sensitive currency slumped again when the latest rumor, like most others, was disavowed.

The pound closed here at $1.5865, an improvement over its record low yesterday of $1.57 but more than three cents under the peak it touched early today in Hong Kong.

The sharp rise and fall illustrated the nervousness of people and institutions who deal in pounds. And it also illustrated the importance of the Arabs to the price of the British currency.

The oil-exporting countries, like many others, hold pounds in their central banks. It was once a rock-solid investment for a country, as gold once was too, and partly for that reason it became a so-called reserve currency.

But the pound has in less than two years plunged from $2.40 to its present level, and its fall has been especially bad news for the Arabs. As of June 30, according to the Bank of England, they and the other oil exporters held 63 per cent of the $5 billion in pounds then in the possession of the world's central banks.

The Middle Eastern countries hold such a disproportionate share of sterling in their reserves because, until they finally began to worry about the pound, they accepted much of their oil-sale payments—from other countries as well as Britain—in sterling. When those countries quadrupled their oil prices three years ago,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Arabs at Unesco Conference Assail Israel, U.S., the Press

NAIROBI, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Arab delegates attacked Israel, the United States and the Western press today at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Speakers from Jordan, Iraq and Libya accused Israel of bringing the "law of the jungle" to the Middle East, Washington of endangering Unesco by refusing to pay its contributions and the press of hindering development of Third World countries.

The Arabs were among a dozen speakers on the fourth day of the more than five-week conference convened principally to discuss a "new economic order" for developing nations.

But controversial issues such as press freedom and the status of Israel threatened to dominate proceedings.

Education Minister Thogan Hindawi of Jordan, in a criticism that has become ritual at international meetings, accused Israel of instituting the "law of the jungle" in the Middle East by its continued occupation of Arab lands and attempts to destroy historic Arab sites, impede worship and change traditional Arabic school curriculums.

He questioned Israel's right to Unesco membership and Iraq called for Israel's expulsion.

Libyan Attack

Libyan delegate Nori Ali-Cherif indirectly attacked the United States and accused Washington of trying to "impose certain policies and approaches on Unesco" by withholding its contributions.

The U.S. Congress two years ago cut off contributions—which account for 25 per cent of Unesco's budget — because of Unesco approval of what Congress considered anti-Israel resolutions.

Both the Libyan speaker and Iraqi delegate Mohammed Mahjoub criticized the Western press, which has attacked Unesco for sponsoring resolutions allegedly curbing press freedoms.

The Libyan called the attacks on Unesco "unjust and unfair." Mr. Mahjoub said the dominance of the Western media around the world was hindering the growth of developing nations and preventing them from being heard.

Yesterday Western news organizations and delegates expressed "deep concern" and "apprehension" that proposals before the conference were intended to hamper traditional press freedoms.

Warning of Censorship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (IHT).—Leonard Marks, chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, said yesterday the United States should withdraw from Unesco if it approved governmental control of news.

The Unesco general conference has before it a proposal drafted by member states in Paris last year that would declare governments "responsible for activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction."

Mr. Marks, who was director of the U.S. Information Agency in the Johnson administration, said in an interview that adoption of such a declaration by the conference would legitimize state censorship, not only of domestic news but also of foreign correspondents' reports to their home bases.

If this happens, he said, "I would recommend that we pull out and take the $30 million a year we pay in dues to Unesco and use it for something like literacy programs in countries where help is wanted."

Soviet Aide Said to Give Rebuff to U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UPI).—A leading Soviet official said bluntly today that demonstrations and parliamentary protests to which he has been subjected here have ruled out an early visit to Britain by Soviet Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev, British government officials said.

The sources said the rebuff was delivered to Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland by Boris Ponomarev, a Politburo member, who arrived yesterday at the head of a six-man delegation at the invitation of the governing Labor party's National Executive Committee.

The House of Commons went into an uproar when Mr. Ponomarev and his delegation visited it yesterday afternoon. Some British lawmakers asserted he "masterminded" the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Demonstrators also dogged the delegation everywhere it went in London.

Mr. Ponomarev met Mr. Crosland for an hour at the Foreign Office this morning. The officials said Mr. Ponomarev told Mr. Crosland that conditions were not yet right for a Brezhnev visit and that he would not come until the atmosphere was right.

An invitation to the Soviet leader has been outstanding for more than a year. The British government had hoped he might come at the end of this year.

'Party Politics'

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Crosland replied that although there might be some element of "party politics" in the protests against his visit, "some people here feel very strongly about it."

However, the spokesman described the meeting as "cordial." Mr. Ponomarev was accompanied to the Foreign Office by Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Lunkov and two members of his delegation.

The spokesman said Mr. Crosland proposed that their discussion take place "in the framework of détente and the indivisibility of détente."

He said there was a preliminary discussion on disarmament and Mr. Crosland agreed on the desirability of taking steps to slash arms spending but said the Eastern bloc appears to be spending more than the West.

Much of the talk, the spokesman said, was taken up with the question of human rights. He said Mr. Crosland told Mr. Ponomarev "there is deep and genuine concern in Britain" about some widely publicized cases involving Soviet Jews and dissidents.

Fall of the Pound Has Europeans Seeking Bargains

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Thousands of Europeans headed for Britain today for the long All Saints weekend to take advantage of the latest slide in the pound.

Ferry operators and airlines reported heavy bookings for the weekend with many Channel crossings already oversubscribed.

British Transport Ministry officials estimated that betwen 15,000 and 20,000 Europeans would spend heavily in British shops, restaurants and hotels.

Since January, the pound has fallen by 1 French franc, by 20 Belgian francs, by 1.5 deutsche marks and by 1.4 guilders.

All Saints Day, Monday, is a holiday in many European countries.

Beirut Firing Jolts Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

whom he accused of intending to continue fighting.

Israeli Sees Danger

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Israel's chief of staff said today that the proposed Arab peacekeeping force for Lebanon could be a serious military danger to the Jewish state.

Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur told a Tel Aviv newspaper:

"If the force is to be composed of small units from various countries — Libya, Algeria Kuwait, Saudi Arabia—the danger will be more the transformation of Lebanon into a confrontation state from the political point of view than an actual military threat. But when they talk about complete Syrian, Egyptian, Iraqi or Jordanian formations, then the military danger is great and serious."

New Scotland Yard Chief

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UPI).—David McNee, a 51-year-old career policeman, has been named to Britain's top police job—head of Scotland Yard as commissioner of London's metropolitan police.

Thai Regime Sets Austerity Ground Rules

Plans Strengthening Of Armed Forces

BANGKOK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Thailand's new government today set guidelines that stress austerity at home, anti-Communism and a nominally neutralist foreign policy.

Premier Thanin Kratvichien, in a policy address to his 18-member Cabinet and the 24-man military junta, made no surprise announcements. He said the armed forces would be strengthened for the anti-Communist struggle inside Thailand.

Mr. Thanin, a bureaucrat with no high-level government or political experience, declared official government war on corruption and waste in spending.

The former Supreme Court chief justice told his Cabinet and military backers that all policies of his new government would aim at retention of Thailand's three official institutions—nation, king and religion. He promised that Thailand will maintain and develop relations with all nations but excluded those "which attempt to commit aggression or threaten to subvert" Thailand.

Although he mentioned no other countries directly in this reference, it was believed he was speaking of the Indochina nations, particularly Vietnam.

Although he was not specific, Mr. Thanin said austerity at home was necessary to develop Thailand's economy and provide a base for enlarging and improving the army.

He pledged close Thai cooperation with the five-country Association of Southeast Asian Nations and said Thailand will support the establishment of "a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" in the region.

3,420 Arrests

BANGKOK, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The authorities have arrested 3,420 people considered dangerous to society since the Oct. 6 military take-over in Thailand, a police spokesman said today.

Interior Minister Samak Sunthornvej said yesterday that five detention centers would be built to house the detainees.

Police and troops also rounded up more than 3,000 students after bloody clashes at Thammasat University before the coup. Most of them have been released on bail.

Sakharov Urges Help for Defector Returned by Iran

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Nobel Peace Prize-winner Andrei Sakharov and two other dissidents today appealed to the Shah of Iran and President Ford to try to save the life of a Russian defector, who they said may be executed following his return to the Soviet Union by Iran.

The defector, Lt. Valentin Zachmiov, flew a small plane across the border last month and asked for political asylum in the United States. Iran handed him back Monday under the terms of an anti-hijacking agreement between the two countries.

In an open letter to the Iranian and U.S. leaders, handed to Western correspondents here, Mr. Sakharov, his wife, Yelena, and former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko said they had learned "with horror" of the Iranian action.

Hungary Official Gets a New Post

VIENNA, Oct. 29 (AP).—Arpad Pullai, 51, who two days ago lost his influential job as a secretary of the Hungarian Communist party's Central Committee, was today appointed minister of transport and post office amid other top personnel changes decreed by the party leadership.

The Hungarian news agency MTI said Mr. Pullai, whose ouster from the secretariat coincided with a call by the ruling Communist party for stepped-up indoctrination of party members, was elected to the post by the presidential council.

In the governmental posts, Mr. Pullai replaced Karoly Rodonyi.

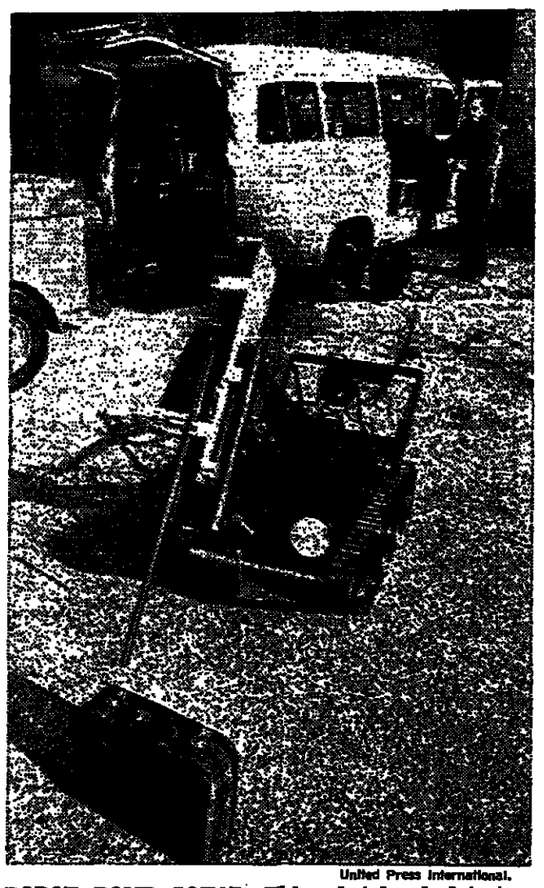
Finland Reported Holding Spy Suspect

HELSINKI, Oct. 29 (UPI).—A Finnish customs official is in police custody charged with economic espionage for the Soviet Union that may have cost Finland hundreds of millions of dollars, a Swedish weekly magazine said today.

Authorities would not confirm the report, but police Chief Inspector Kyoesti Jousimaa said, "In the Helsinki Court of Appeals there is now a case where a person is accused of giving information to a foreign country. Because of the nature of the matter, all details and documents are secret."

Quake Funds Stolen

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP).—Bandits raided an office of the Italian Automobile Club today and made off with 5 million lire ($6,000) destined for victims of earthquake-stricken Friuli Province, police reported.



United Press International.

ROBOT BOMB SQUAD—This robot bomb detector, reportedly the first in continental Europe, was demonstrated recently in Duesseldorf. It has a rifle to destroy or detonate at a safe distance any device its sensors decide may be a bomb or booby trap.

Punishment of Four Radicals Is Asked by China Province

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 29 (NYT).—A Chinese province called on the Communist party Central Committee today to expel Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other senior radical leftists from the party and deal them the "severest punishment."

A telegram from Fukien Province and its military command was the first specific call for punishment of the radicals since they were arrested nearly three weeks ago. But, at the same time, there were indications from other provinces that the current attacks on the four radicals will not be turned into a major nationwide purge of their supporters.

So far, there has been little official information on the fate of the four, who have been accused of a variety of charges ranging from tampering with Mao's directives to trying to seize power from the new party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng. In addition to Miss Chiang, the arrested radicals are Chang Chun-chiao, who was the senior deputy premier; Wang Hung-wen, the youthful second ranking member of the party, and Yao Wen-yuan, the party's chief propagandist.

The latter three have reportedly been stripped of the additional posts they held in Shanghai, where they occupied the top three jobs on the city revolutionary committee. A wall poster in Shanghai yesterday said that the Central Committee had decided to take away "all their posts both inside and outside the party in Shanghai."

Another poster in Shanghai said that the places formerly held by Mr. Chang, Mr. Wang and Mr. Yao have been given to two alternate members of the Politburo from Peking and a neighboring provincial leader. They are Su Chen-hua, the chief commissar of the Chinese Navy and an alternate member of the Politburo who will be the new chairman of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee; Ni Chih-fu, a former Shanghai worker who is also an alternate member of the Politburo, and Peng Chung, the first party secretary of Kiangsu Province.

Analysts here believe that Mr. Hua, the new Chairman succeeding Mao, may not want to carry out a major purge because it would cause further disruption and might make him look no better than the "conspirators" he has arrested.

The analysts say there is contradictory evidence on whether the surviving top party leaders are continuing to meet in Peking, where they may be drawing up a new party Politburo and readjusting the long series of other party, government and army posts now vacant.

Some reports have indicated an expanded Politburo meeting will continue until tomorrow, with the possibility of some further announcements after it is over.

Czech Held by West Germany After Hijacking Prague Plane

MUNICH, Oct. 29 (AP).—A 26-year-old defector who hijacked a Czechoslovak airliner to Munich with 111 persons aboard was in police custody today awaiting probable air piracy charges in West Germany, Munich police said.

In Prague, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry identified the hijacker as Rudolf Becvar and said he was being sought for the robbery of a taxi driver and other crimes when he hijacked the plane last night at the Prague airport.

The ministry said that Becvar was placed on the most-wanted list on Oct. 22 when his brother, Stepan Becvar, was found shot to death.

Early today, Munich authorities rebuffed Czechoslovak requests that the hijacker be returned, and the Ilyushin-18 jetliner returned to Prague without Becvar.

Several hours after the Soviet-built four-engine turboprop returned to Prague, the Czech Foreign Ministry called a news conference to announce that a formal request for Becvar's extradition was being made to the West German Embassy.

In Bonn, the Foreign Ministry said that an extradition request would have to be decided on the basis of German and international law. In the past, the West Germans have refused to return plane hijackers to Czechoslovakia, and have tried them here on criminal charges.

The Munich prosecutor's office said Becvar told police interrogators that he would apply for political asylum in West Germany.

He also told police that he hijacked the plane alone. The office said that it will seek an arrest warrant against the Czech for committing an "attack on an aircraft."

The office declined comment on the Czechoslovak criminal allegations against Becvar, saying that he had not yet been questioned about the accusations.

Czech spokesman Milan Kadnar praised West German authorities for their handling of the incident, but he left no doubt that the Prague government expects Becvar to be returned.

Convicted of Burglary

Mr. Kadnar said that Becvar received a suspended sentence for housebreaking when he was 17 and was later jailed for six months on a burglary conviction.

Three days ago, Czechoslovak radio and television broadcast Becvar's description and said that he was suspected of a violent crime. Prague newspapers carried the description this morning before the hijacking became known.

Three years ago, a West German court sentenced nine young Czechs to prison terms ranging from three to seven years for hijacking a Slov-Air turboprop with 17 persons aboard to Weiden, just across the border from Czechoslovakia. In that hijacking, the pilot was shot and killed during a struggle in the cockpit. The 22-year-old hijacker accused of firing the shot hanged himself in his jail cell before the trial.

Gandhi Foe Gets Back Control of Newspapers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (AP).—Ramnath Goenka, 73-year-old publisher of the embattled Indian Express, dismissed five pro-government directors and regained full control of India's largest newspaper group today, Express sources said.

In the latest development in the conflict between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and India's main dissenting media voice, Mr. Goenka used an annual shareholders meeting in Bombay to oust the board chairman, pro-government industrialist K. K. Birla, and four other directors, the sources said.

Franco Criticism Stirs Uproar

Falangists Clash at a Madrid Ral

MADRID, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A rally of right-wing Falangists broke up today amid fist fights and quarrels as one speaker spoke of shortcomings in the rule of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The Falange party, ideological core of the National Movement, which was the only political party allowed by Franco, was holding a 43d anniversary meeting in an effort to unite rival factions for general elections scheduled for next year. The government has ignored the anniversary this year.

Booing, whistling and cries of "Franco, Franco, Franco" erupted from the crowd of 2,000 after a dissident Falange official, Sigfrido Hillens, referred to the shortcomings of the Franco regime.

Looks to Future

Mr. Hillens called on the party to look to the future rather than the past. He said that much importance had been attached to the economic progress achieved by Franco since the 1936-39 Civil War, but added that "Even in the Soviet Union, one lives better today than in 1936."

Blue-shirted young Falangists linked arms to protect Mr. Hillens as some in the audience stormed the stage, trying to attack him.

Fist fights broke out and several youths were kicked off the stage. Arguments broke out in the audience and there was general uproar despite cries of "Unity, Unity."

Several hundred persons shouting "Franco, Franco" marched out of the rally and were dispersed by police at the Palace of Congresses.

Cuesta Presides

Among those who walked out was Blas Piñar, leader of the extreme right political party Fuerza Nueva (New Force).

The meeting was presided over by Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, president of the Falange faction recognized recently by the government despite rival claims from five other Falange groups.

In other violence here today, riot police fired tear gas and charged about 1,000 striking bus drivers who were protesting army troops running the city's buses.

About a million commuters were stranded by the strike yesterday and soldiers kept about one-third of the municipal bus fleet running. Armed police rode the buses to guard against picket violence.

The municipal bus drivers struck in support of demands for more pay and bargaining for illegal labor unions, the Communist-led Workers Commissions and the General Workers Union.



United Press International.

SELF-DEFENSE FORCE—The Mozambique Information Agency said this photograph shows railroad workers in Chicualacuala, near Mozambique-Rhodesia-South Africa border, armed and formed into militia units to defend themselves against attacks by "Rhodesian racist troops."

2 Blacks Killed By Riot Police In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Two blacks were killed and two wounded when policemen fired on rioters in an African township near Dundee, about 180 miles southeast of Pretoria, the police announced today.

Gen. David Kriel, chief of the riot control police, said trouble broke out last night when a white government official went into the township to investigate a breakdown in electricity and water supplies.

The official was surrounded by a crowd of about 150 blacks, many of them armed with sticks, Gen. Kriel said. The police sent in an anti-riot squad to rescue the official and disperse the crowd. The chief said his men became the target of stone-throwers and were forced to open fire.

Ban on Gatherings Extended

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 29 (AP).—The prohibition on a wide range of public gatherings was extended until the end of the year, the government announced today. The ban on gatherings, under the Riotous Assemblies Act, was imposed after rioting by blacks broke out in June. It was scheduled to end Sunday.

Man and Dog Climb Wall Into East Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A man with a dachshund on a leash was arrested by East German border guards last night after climbing over the wall from West Berlin, West Berlin police said today.

They said a West Berlin resident saw the man being arrested by two armed guards. He was driven off in a convoy of four army vehicles.

Black Nationalists Denou Smith Regime at Geneva Ta

(Continued from Page 1)

forces of committing "brutal atrocities upon defenseless civilians" and produced a grim catalogue of alleged torture techniques.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is at bitter personal odds with Mr. Nkomo and has broad support among urban blacks in Rhodesia, said that security forces were guilty of "indiscriminate maiming, killing and massacring of civilians" as well as "Gestapo-like methods of interrogation."

Similar allegations were made by the other nationalists at the closed, heavily guarded meeting. Copies of their speeches, as well as Mr. Smith's, were later issued to newsmen.

Mr. Smith apparently spoke off the cuff and defended his government as well as the British from the "insults" made by the nationalists. "I would like to say that I believe this kind of thing is uncalled for when one considers Britain's record, not only in Rhodesia but in other parts of the world, in spreading Christian civilisation," he said.

Mr. Smith noted that his gov-

Probe of Its Staff Is Denied by EEC

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community's Commission today denied French and Italian press reports that it was systematically investigating employees with suspected extreme leftist or rightist views.

The allegations were repeated today in a front-page article in L'Humanité, newspaper of the French Communist party.

A Commission statement said that the EEC staff is guaranteed freedom of political, philosophical and religious opinion and that there is no general investigation of the staff's 7,900 members.

School Strike in Rome

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP).—About 800,000 teachers and other personnel struck schools today from kindergarten to universities to press for a new work contract.

British Magazi And Editor Wi Round in Laws

LONDON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—hid of Sir James Goldsmit have Richard Ingrams, the e of the satirical magazine Pr Eye, jailed for contempt of failed today.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Justice, and two other judge ting in the High Court here missed the case brought by James on the fourth day o hearing.

The contempt case was l to a pending suit for cri libel that could put Mr. Ing behind bars for a year or

Sir James was ordered to the magazine's and the ed costs, unofficially estimate around £7,000 ($11,000).

Mr. Ingrams said after case, "To find three judges c ing for Private Eye is a u event." Referring to the los of other lawsuits that Sir Ja a millionaire businessman, h store for the magazine, added:

"If the decision had gone other way, it would have a very unsatisfactory preced The latest hearing was second in a series. Sir James the first last August, when Ingrams and another journ were fined for contempt of c

10 More Die in Argenti

LA PLATA, Argentina, Oct (Reuters).—Ten left-wing g rillas died today in clashes Argentine security forces, br ing to 20 the number kille this provincial capital in the 24 hours, police said.

Paris Said to Ease Insistence on an A-Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

over charges that Washington was trying to sabotage French overall nuclear-cooperation programs, including sales of ordinary reactors, plus enrichment and fast-reactor development.

Reprocessing technology—at the heart of the Ford call for a three-year moratorium yesterday—is highly sensitive politically, but not very important economically. The Pakistan reprocessing sale would be worth hardly more than a few million dollars. Reprocessing is a means of turning spent fuel from nuclear power reactors into plutonium of weapons-grade quality. Pakistan already has a Canadian-supplied nuclear power reactor in operation.

A spokesman said today that there was no official French reaction yet to the Ford proposals, which call for cooperation among nuclear nations both to insure supplies of nuclear fuel to developing countries and to halt weapons proliferation. The French spokesman said that the proposals were under study.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry confirmed the imminence of the sale of a research reactor to Iraq. It would be that nation's first reactor. The sale of an Osiris 70-megawatt thermal reactor was condemned today in the weekly magazine Tribune Juive.

French sources said that the sale would be made under a bilateral nuclear cooperation accord signed last year. It stipulates that the technology not be used for making weapons. They also pointed out that Iraq has signed the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty.

Another controversial French sale, to South Africa, now has cleared all its final hurdles and construction of the equipment is set to begin. Under the agreement, France will provide two 920-megawatt reactors to South Africa in a deal worth about $1 billion. South Africa has signed the nonproliferation tre Both the Iraqi and South Afri sales are subject to controls the International Atomic Ene Agency in Vienna.

Spanish King's Tour

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters King Juan Carlos of Spain to toured France's tactical nucl missile center in the Alps southern France before a fi round of talks with Presid Valéry Giscard d'Estaing here night.

The 38-year-old monarch, his first state visit to a Europ capital outside his country, spected one of nine 150-kilo missiles stored in silos in Plateau d'Albion.

Spain has a share in a Fren based international consorti Eurodif, which is building multibillion-dollar plants to p vide nuclear fuels for electr power reactors.

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هكذا في الأصل

ore Is Expected

Record $10 Million Is Spent or TV Campaigning by Ford

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT) The President Ford Committee already spent more money campaign television advertising on any other national candi- e in political history, and the has not yet arrived.

In its most recent campaign- nting report, the committee ed more than $9.9 million in payments to the three major networks, 120 local television stations and Campaign '76, the in-house advertising agency that handles Ford media relations, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 18.

Royston Hughes, treasurer of the Ford campaign, reported in an interview that the campaign's television budget, which had been estimated at $6 million only six weeks ago, had been raised to $12 million, making it by far the most expensive component of the Republican drive.

Former President Richard Nixon set the previous broadcast-spending record of $7 million in 1972, but that figure covered some primary activity and the use of radio as well as television. His opponent, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, spent about $5.2 million on broadcast advertising.

[The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington that documents filed by the President Ford Committee show more than 200 instances of duplicate deductions of exempt expenditures during the campaign for the nomination, raising the possibility that more was spent than the law allows.

[The duplicate deductions resulted from a series of accounting procedures used by Ford campaign officials at a critical point in his battle with Ronald Reagan last summer, monthly reports to the Federal Election Commission show.

[Ford campaign controller Thomas Moran conceded in an interview that the procedures used may require the committee to file substantially revised spending reports when it is audited by the FEC next month.

[But Mr. Moran said he is confident that the spending limitation was not exceeded and that the committee has complied fully with campaign laws. He said that a cushion of unclassified exempt expenses would keep the campaign under the spending ceiling.]

Largest Share

Television spending appeared to command an overwhelming share of Mr. Ford's expenses, which the report listed as $10.1 million during the 23-day period. But the President's committee had about $1.5 million more in circulation that was obscured by a legal if confusing bookkeeping system.

Under the campaign law, presidential candidates must submit a final report on their campaign finances 10 days before the election, stating their position as of five days earlier. More information will be available 30 days after the election.

The largest single item of television spending listed by the Ford Committee, $7.4 million advanced to Campaign '76, will cover much of the budget for the remainder of the campaign, Mr. Hughes said, but some additional money may be forthcoming.

The final pre-election report by the Ford Committee disclosed a good deal about the shape of the Republican effort. More than $230,000 was paid to Northwest Orient Airlines for charter fees for Sen. Robert Dole, the vice-presidential candidate, but only $1,960 to the treasurer of the United States for political use of Air Force One, the President's plane.

The committee's September report did not list any campaign spending by Republican surrogates, Cabinet members and other administration officials making political appearances across the country on behalf of the Ford-Dole ticket.

Catnaps Cause U.K. Labor Tiff

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 29 (Reuters) The dock- workers' union has taken up the cause of 30 cats which the management of a local dry dock claims are losing on the job.

Talks were under way today between management and union representatives after the management cut off the cats' food allowance of £10 ($18.70) a week, claiming that they were not catching enough rats.

The company wants to replace the cats with professional human rat-catchers. But union officials said: "The cats aren't slacking. It's just that the rat output is increasing faster than the cats can kill them."

Miki Believed Likely to Set Vote Dec. 5

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (NYT)—It appeared virtually certain tonight that Premier Takeo Miki will dissolve parliament early next month and set nationwide general elections for early December, probably Dec. 5.

That will give Japan's 71.8 million voters their first opportunity to pass judgment on their politicians since last winter's revelations of the $12.6 million in bribes and illegal fees paid here by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. It will also provide the politically beleaguered Mr. Miki with his first opportunity to lead the country's Liberal Democratic Party in general elections.

Should the party do poorly, however, Mr. Miki, 69, would likely be replaced by Takeo Fukuda, the 71-year-old deputy premier, who has been maneuvering in the wings for many years. While elections for the 511 seats in the Diet's lower house must be held by law by Dec. 10, the general timing and the identity of the ruling party's election leader were uncertain until today.

Convention Called Off

Japan, continued squabbling in the party caused cancellation of a scheduled weekend party convention, which had been called by Mr. Miki's critics in a move to oust him from the party leadership. Thus the cancellation is another surprising success in a string of political victories for Mr. Miki.

As leader of a minor party faction, Mr. Miki was elevated to the party presidency 23 months ago as an interim compromise choice. Generally considered a political maverick throughout his long Diet career, Mr. Miki has slowly grown in popularity within his party.

His consent to the Lockheed investigation here alienated many within his own party because it embarrassed the party and led to the arrest and indictment, among others, of Mr. Miki's predecessor, Kakuei Tanaka, who had remained in party power.

...e N.Y. Ballots Get ...e Courier Service

PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Because absentee overseas ballots for New York County are arriving late and ballots must be in New York by Election Day, a courier service, Purolator, will carry ballots to New York free. Ballots may be left at the American Embassy in London and arrangements are being made to arrange for the forwarding of late ballots from Israel, where many voters from New York are awaiting their ballots.



Associated Press.

MEETING MINERS—President Ford, holding statuettes of miners, talked with helmeted miners who met him at the Greater Cincinnati Airport in Covington, Ky., Thursday.

After Stumbling at the Start

Ford Calm, Seems Confident About Race

By Edward Walsh

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29 (WP).—President Ford is ending his presidential campaign in an unexpected manner—with a display of calm self-assurance that reflects the growing confidence of the people around him.

His eyes grow puffy at night from fatigue and his voice is beginning to crack from the strain. But he shows no sign of cracking as he nears the end of his yearlong quest for election to the presidency, which he inherited as an appointed vice-president.

The Ford campaign rolled smoothly through industrial regions of the Midwest yesterday, visiting Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cleveland with barely a hint of the time, toil and money it has taken to arrive close to Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter in the election odds.

"We've got our number together," White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said midway through the day. He was reflecting the belief among Ford aides that, whatever the outcome of Tuesday's election, they have put together a remarkably effective campaign that has helped turn what looked like a Carter landslide into what many now consider a very close election contest.

Few would have predicted that the Ford campaign would approach Nov. 2 in anything like an orderly fashion, particularly those who witnessed the many stumbles, zigzags and false starts of Mr. Ford's long effort just to capture his own party's presidential nomination.

But what is even more unexpected is the demeanor of Mr. Ford himself, a combative man who at times has lashed out wildly at Mr. Carter and the Democrats.

Gone in this last week of the campaign is the shrill-sounding President who two weeks ago standing on the rear platform of a train in central Illinois, accused Mr. Carter of having a ruthless thirst for the presidency.

In his place is an apparently calm and deliberate President, delivering his last campaign speeches in an almost conversational tone that soothes rather than riles his audiences.

Mr. Ford gave such a speech Wednesday afternoon at Villanova University outside Philadelphia.

"For the past two years, I have done my best to put this nation back on an even keel, to chart a steady course for our country's future," he told the hushed student audience of several thousand. "We have come a long, long way. We have a long way to go, to do all the things that this country has the potential to do."

Delivery, Content

It was a performance remarkable less for what was said than for how it was said by a man who, a few months ago, saw many people stream out of auditoriums in the midst of one of his rambling discourses.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Ford repeated the performance at the Valley Forge Music Fair in Devon, Pa. Standing alone on a stage, microphone in hand like an entertainer, he put on a 15-minute one-man show, quietly describing his plans for the future to an audience of 2,700.

Yesterday morning, in Indianapolis, Mr. Ford became more directly critical of Mr. Carter, but without the harsh tone that had marked many of his earlier campaign speeches.

Speaking to about 2,000 people jammed into the Indianapolis Scottish Rite Cathedral, Mr. Ford pledged to make tax cuts the top priority of an elected Ford administration and challenged all candidates for federal office "to tell their prospective constituents before the election, not after the election, whether they will support the kind of additional tax cuts that I have proposed."

Of Mr. Carter he said:

"The American people today are in a very realistic frame of mind. They know that every promise has its price. The price in Gov. Carter's case would be a minimum of $100 billion, up to maybe $200 billion, every year out of the federal Treasury."

A Happy Place

Many had predicted last summer that by this point in the campaign Mr. Ford would be desperately trying to catch up with Mr. Carter. That he is not, that he and his aides appear so quietly confident, may be mostly show, but the Ford camp seems a happy place.

Flying from Indianapolis to Cincinnati yesterday, White House chief of staff Richard Cheney laid out the remainder of Mr. Ford's schedule and his strategy, its direction dictated by the latest findings of Ford campaign pollster Robert Teeter.

It will be Milwaukee, St. Louis and Houston today, back to Philadelphia and on to upstate New York tomorrow, Long Island and New York City on Sunday and Ohio and Michigan on Monday.

Too Little, Too Late

Carter Assails Ford's Plans To Curb Spread of A-Power

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (IHT).—Jimmy Carter yesterday criticized President Ford's proposals to curb nuclear proliferation as "too little, too late" and an election-eve attempt to "correct the timid record of the past."

The Democratic presidential nominee had announced his anti-proliferation proposals on Sept. 25. Mr. Ford's proposals were revealed earlier yesterday.

Both candidates have made the proposals in response to growing concern that the spread of nuclear materials could lead to the development of atomic weapons by many countries.

Mr. Ford called for U.S. and international sanctions against the misuse of peaceful nuclear aid to develop nuclear weapons, and a series of efforts to gain international cooperation in restraining the spread of plutonium production and reprocessing facilities to nations that do not already have them.

Mr. Ford's policies generally resemble those proposed by the Democratic candidate, but a spokesman said last night that Mr. Carter was nevertheless critical of Mr. Ford's position.

His Restrictions

Mr. Carter said that the United States should not proceed with any plutonium recycling unconnected with weapons production unless the recycling is proven safe, necessary and economical.

The Democratic nominee said he would seek to keep the use of nuclear power to a minimum throughout the world, while Mr. Ford advocated increased nuclear power regardless of the plutonium question.

Yesterday, Mr. Carter also raised the possibility of a tax cut if he is elected president, but then indicated that his statement should not be taken as a firm promise.

The Democrat campaigned in Pittsburgh, Erie, Pa., and Cleveland before flying to New York for appearances in Brooklyn and Nassau County on Long Island. It was his second visit to New York State, which has 41 Electoral College votes, in two days.

Although he has for many months called for wide reforms of the federal income tax system, Mr. Carter has not explicitly promised a tax cut as such, leaving the impression that his reforms would collect about the same amount of total revenues but would increase the burden on the well-to-do or those who enjoy large tax shelters.

Top Priority

But on Wednesday in Pittsburgh, during an appearance on a radio show to which listeners phone in questions, Mr. Carter said that his "top priority" would be to "not raise taxes." He added there is "a much more likely prospect of some tax reduction in the next four years—I think that is almost inevitable."

Yesterday morning at the Erie airport, Mr. Carter was asked to amplify his views on the subject. He said that if annual economic growth were raised to a rate of 5 to 6 per cent, unemployment were cut to 4 per cent and inflation were controlled, there would eventually be a total of $60 billion more federal revenues available annually.

"I would say that a substantial portion of that would go for a tax cut, a substantial part of that would go for implementing new programs, but the new programs would be very carefully phased in over that period to make sure that we do arrive with a balanced budget," he said.

All of this left some newsmen familiar with Mr. Carter's campaign uncertain of the significance of the candidate's words, especially since he was not using a forum such as a major speech to discuss the question and seemed to be dropping only sketchy hints as to what he meant. His press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Mr. Carter did not intend to inject a major new issue of tax reduction into the campaign, and Mr. Powell dismissed a suggestion that the remarks were meant to influence what may be a close election on Tuesday.

Supreme Soviet Votes 5-Year Plan

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet (parliament) today approved plans aimed at boosting the nation's economic might and speeding its pursuit of Western—particularly U.S.—achievements.

The 1,517 deputies of the Supreme Soviet unanimously voted approval of a five-year economic plan to 1980, a one-year plan for next year and the national budget for next year.

The five-year plan provides for a 36-per-cent increase in industrial production, a 26-per-cent growth in national income and a 16-per-cent rise in agriculture.

Crosland to Belgrade

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland will pay a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia beginning Tuesday.

U.S. Investigating Surveillance of Iranian Citizens

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said this week that the United States is investigating whether Iranian secret police are shadowing Iranian citizens in the United States—as the Shah has said—and "if it is true it will be stopped."

At a news conference here, Mr. Kissinger was asked about the statement made by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran on a television program. The Shah had said that his secret police are "checking up on anybody [in the United States] who becomes affiliated with circles hostile to my country." The Shah said he thought the surveillance was being done with the knowledge and consent of the U.S. government.

Mr. Kissinger said, "It is not correct that the United States is aware that Iranian intelligence personnel are checking on individuals living in the United States."

He added, "We are making inquiries and, if it is correct, we will ask that it be stopped."

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WINTER VISITOR—Elephant getting a drink from street-cleaning truck in Frunze is one of the Moscow Zoo animals that have been moved to the Kirgiz capital.

AP.

Other Gift Attempts Recounted

Korea Bid to Give Nixon Aide $10,000 Alleged

By Maxine Cheshire and Scott Armstrong

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP)—During the final months of the Nixon administration, the South Korean government attempted to give $10,000 to a White House aide and 10 or 12 expensive gifts to presidential staff members and their wives, according to a former aide and State Department sources.

The $10,000 in cash, all in $100 bills, was in an envelope marked "bon voyage" given to John Nidecker, a White House aide visiting Seoul in May, 1974. Mr. Nidecker and State Department sources identified the Korean who signed the envelope as Park Chong Kyu, a close confidant of South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Nidecker—he and State Department sources said—gave the cash-filled envelope to Philip Habib, then the U.S. ambassador to South Korea. Mr. Habib in turn gave it to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency station chief to return it to Park Chong Kyu, who was head of the presidential security force in Seoul.

The incident occurred at the same time, investigators say, that the South Korean government was allegedly engaged in giving cash payment, gifts and campaign contributions to U.S. congressmen to influence congressional action concerning South Korea.

UP to $1 Million

Investigators say that Washington-based Korean businessman Tongsun Park dispensed between $500,000 and $1 million annually in gifts and contributions to U.S. congressmen and other officials during the 1970s.

Mr. Nidecker, who said he was in South Korea in May, 1974, to attend the seventh annual prayer breakfast for President Park, also was given a variety of gifts while there. They included a 1,000-year-old set of wine cups valued at $10,000 and a $500 painting. He turned the gifts over to the General Services Administration for disposal, according to records.

Shortly thereafter, Korean Assemblyman Ro Chin Hwan visited Washington and left expensive gifts for 10 or 12 White House aides and their wives, according to Mr. Nidecker. Each White House aide refused the gifts and Mr. Nidecker mailed them back to Mr. Ro, according to Mr. Nidecker, who was a special assistant to the President.

Nixon Meeting Sought

Mr. Nidecker recalled that Gen. Alexander Haig jr., then White House chief of staff, and his wife also turned down expensive gifts. Mr. Ro indicated that he wanted to meet with President Richard Nixon at the time, but Mr. Nidecker met with him instead.

In February, The Washington Post reported that, twice in 1974, Mr. Ro offered campaign contributions to members of Congress. In addition to his blanket offer of support for congressmen designated by the White House, he offered campaign funds to Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif. The offers were declined.

At least 22 congressmen are under investigation by the Justice Department for allegedly accepting payments from South Korean agents, including Tongsun Park, in return for favorable legislative actions affecting South Korea. [The New York Times reported this week that the inquiry was focusing on 90 members of Congress.]

Harassment Probed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Federal authorities said yesterday that they had been investigating a wide range of allegations that South Korean intelligence agents and other Koreans had been harassing, coercing and violating the civil rights of Korean aliens residing in the United States and of Korean-Americans.

The investigation involves the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Department. It reportedly centers on the operations of Korean Central Intelligence Agency officers posing as diplomats or consular officials and other Korean agents in this country.

The investigation is said to be separate from the parallel inquiry into alleged South Korean efforts to bribe and influence congressmen.

New Tongsun Park Link

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (AP)—The woman who tape-recorded her love affair with Rep. Donald Riegle of Michigan has been linked with Tongsun Park, the Knight Newspapers said today.

The story, published in the Detroit Free Press, identified the woman as Bette Jane Ackerman, now an analyst for the Library of Congress. It said that Miss Ackerman dated Tongsun Park after Rep. Riegle broke off his brief affair with her.

Hanoi Calls U.S. Arrogant on Call For Missing GIs

BANGKOK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Vietnam today called the United States "arrogant" for demanding full details on Americans missing in action as the first topic on normalization talks and branded the condition "a dirty electioneering move."

Hanoi's official daily Nhan Dan said that Vietnam "has agreed to the recent U.S. proposal for representatives of the two sides to meet and discuss issues of mutual concern," to eventually normalize relations between the two nations.

"The Vietnamese side has mentioned the obligation of the U.S. to contribute to the healing of the wounds of war and reconstruction in Vietnam, and the U.S. has raised the problem of seeking information about Americans missing in action in Vietnam," the newspaper said.

The editorial specified the cases of 39 Americans accounted for since the end of the war, but did not mention the cases of about 800 still missing, whom congressional investigators believe the Vietnamese could help identify.

Total of Cubans In Angola Said To Have Doubled

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The number of Cubans in Angola has doubled since Premier Fidel Castro announced plans for their gradual withdrawal last summer, Holden Roberto, president of the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA), said today.

"The only Cubans who left Angola were dead ones. Between July to now, their number increased from about 15,000 to 30,000," Mr. Roberto said at a news conference here.

He said there are also 1,200 Soviet citizens and about 2,000 East Germans in Angola and the imminent arrival of 1,000 Bulgarian agricultural experts has been officially announced. He showed copies of an Angolan newspaper announcing the coming of the Bulgarians.

"We know that these experts will actually be soldier-farmers," Mr. Roberto said. "They are coming to help establish a new colony."

Mr. Roberto's FNLA was the main faction that resisted the take-over of Angola by the Marxist Popular movement for the Liberation of Angola led by Agostinho Neto.

5.5 Million Get Flu Shots in U.S.

ATLANTA, Oct. 29 (AP).—More than 5.5 million Americans have been vaccinated against swine flu in the last two weeks, despite lingering fear about the deaths of persons who had received the shots, federal health officials say.

"A lot of that fear, we hope, has been allayed by the fact that the vaccine was not implicated in the deaths," Stafford Smith of the National Center for Disease Control said yesterday.

Most of the deaths were among the high-risk: elderly and chronically ill who were the first to receive the vaccinations. A CDC spokesman said a number of deaths could be expected among any group of elderly and ill persons regardless of whether they had been vaccinated.

High Court Rejects Plea by McCarthy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—The Supreme Court today rejected independent presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy's request for an order requiring that his name be listed on the ballot Tuesday in New York.

The court acted on a request filed by attorney John Degraff on Mr. McCarthy's behalf with Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. A court spokesman said Justice Marshall had referred the request to the full court, and the court denied it.

Slide Blocks Rail Link

DOMODOSSOLA, Italy, Oct. 29 (AP).—A landslide early today blocked the major railway link between Italy and Switzerland north of this town.

Quake Jolts New Guinea

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 29 (UPI).—A severe earthquake rocked western New Guinea in the same area where a tremor four months ago killed nearly 500 persons. There were no immediate reports of casualties in the latest quake.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, October 30-31, 1976 *

Europe Under Pressure

The economics of the mid-1970s are creating a special kind of hell for governments and politicians throughout Western Europe. The staggering decline of the British pound is only the most dramatic sign of the trouble, and it isn't confined to Britain. Over the past two decades all of the Western European countries have built expensive structures of social benefits and security, based on the assumption of strong economic growth. Now they have begun to realize that growth is unlikely to continue at a rate capable of sustaining these benefits, or the accustomed levels of high employment. They are all trying to steer resources away from personal consumption and into productive investment. That means cutting the public deficits.

The public begins to feel the pain immediately, as families' purchasing power drops. But the results of greater stability and higher investment will take years to develop —and the governments under duress are not apt to last that long. Britain has been under severe wage controls for 16 months, imposing a calculated drop in living standards on the whole country. Italy and France have embarked on their own austerity programs in recent weeks. The reasons for these unwelcome and onerous policies are all but incomprehensible to most citizens. International economics is not a subject that lends itself to easy explanations in political speeches. From a technical point of view it was a sudden rise in prices of raw materials and fuel—most spectacularly, oil—that revealed the frailties of a prosperity very rapidly acquired in the 1960s. But the citizen sees it as new taxes and higher prices that are taking away some of the affluence that he thought he had already earned. The effect is to sharpen all of the old quarrels over distribution of wealth and benefits. That strengthens the left in most of these countries.

The first results of Europes' new economics have not been terribly encouraging. By this time, Britain had hoped to be riding into a strong recovery led by an export boom. But the latest three months' figures show that British exports have, in fact, actually been falling. The Italian inflation rate is still rising and the government's attempts to cut consumption through price increases will, at first, make it rise still faster. That foreshadows a further drop in the value of the lira next year.

Even the immensely powerful and stable West German economy seems unlikely to do as well next year as its managers had hoped. During the recent election campaign Chancellor Helmut Schmidt repeatedly declared that this year's brisk 6-per-cent growth rate would continue through 1977. But West Germany is looking mainly to exports for that growth, and most of its exports go into other Western European markets where demand, these days, is lying flat.

The European Common Market has set a target of 5 per cent growth a year for the next five years—the pace, its experts calculate, that is necessary to bring unemployment down to the levels that the governments consider tolerable. But in the capitals the economists are beginning to pass the word up to the cabinets that, for the nine countries of the market, a rate of 5 per cent a year is highly improbable. Officials are beginning to discuss, quietly, the prospect of learning to live indefinitely with unemployment just about where it is now—the highest in a generation.

Every country has its own definition of social justice. When people think that they are being treated fairly, by their governments and by each other, they respond to public decisions in ways that help make policy work. West Germany is a good example of the principle. It is visible in most of the technical explanations of West German economic performance—the discipline of the labor force, the rational traditions of collective bargaining, the centrist politics of the country.

But if people's sense of justice is violated, they react in ways that will defeat even the sharpest of economic policies. If working people genuinely think that they are being exploited, they carry on a guerrilla warfare of strikes and demonstrations. If people with money expect to be pillaged by a hostile government, they hide it instead of investing it. There are a good many examples of that kind of thing in countries like Italy, France and Britain. That is why those governments have to go cautiously now in cutting social benefits. Too rough and rapid a retreat from the past year's promises will generate a kind of public opposition deeply harmful to the kind of economic performance that all of the European countries now urgently need to achieve.

There is a message here for the United States, which is pressing the debtor countries to cut their inflation rates and reduce their deficits. It is necessary, but it requires a great exercise of tact—not always an American virtue. Too little pressure risks that some of the Europeans will abandon austerity in all but name. Too great a pressure, and there is a much more serious risk that governments will collapse under the strain.

The Ford administration needs to keep it in mind that the European economy tends to follow ours. When our recovery from the recession goes into a long pause, as it has done in recent months, the recovery in Europe is suddenly thrown into great doubt. If the U.S. economy should not begin to pick up momentum very soon, the most severe effects would not be here but in Western Europe, in countries that are struggling to regain their balance. This country's domestic economic strategy is also, inadvertently, the most important element in its foreign policy for Europe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Egypt's Elections

The important thing about the general election in Egypt was not the result but the campaign which preceded it. There was never any doubt that supporters of the government and therefore of President Sadat's current policies would retain a large majority in the People's Assembly. What was new was that, for the first time since the 1952 revolution, opponents of the government were allowed and indeed encouraged to organize themselves, to present candidates for office, and to express their criticisms openly in the press and in public meetings. Of course this freedom was very far from being perfect. Even so, if Egypt is to be judged by the standards of the Arab world, it comes out well . . Only Morocco could claim a remotely comparable degree of pluralism in its officially tolerated political life, and there is no doubt that President Sadat deals far more humanely with those who step beyond the bounds of official tolerance than does Morocco's King Hassan . .

—From the Times (London).

European Communism

Karl Marx's specter of revolution haunting Europe has been regroomed. It now appears as a Pied Piper playing the seductive music of democracy, the mixed economy and independence of Moscow. Tens of millions dance behind it at election times to vote Communist. Large numbers of supposedly democratic socialists are prepared to accept the Communists as popular front partners. Many others are sympathetic to the Euro-Communist concept, believing that it will spread like some benevolent epidemic and liberalize the Soviet empire. The high priest of Euro-Communism is Enrico Berlinguer, leader of the booming Italian party. He has just made the most authoritative statement so far on Euro-Communist ideology and propaganda.

He offers the European workers deliverance from the miseries of capitalist exploitation and crisis. Yet even the worst-hit countries enjoy standards that are not only higher than ever before, but also incomparably higher than in the Communist countries, where a planned, or misplanned, grim uniformity irons out ups and downs. The aim of this document . . . is to paralyze Europe's will and ability to resist the Soviet military threat. Communization would then be completed under the shadow of the Red Army. If Comrade Berlinguer then really showed any serious deviationist tendencies he would soon be got rid of.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Russian Pressure on Norway

The hope that the recently signed fishing agreement would reduce the tension between NATO member Norway and the Russians seems to have been unfounded. Three days after the treaty was signed the Russians announced rocket tests in the Barents Sea for the end of October, the fourth series of such tests within a few months. In addition, a recent issue of Izvestia delivered a fierce attack on Norway's policies on Spitzbergen, where Norway enjoys territorial rights by virtue of a 1920 treaty but the Russians have certain economic privileges. The article accused Norway of infringing on the treaty by sending marines to the area and landing military aircraft there. It is not yet clear what the Russians are aiming at with these attacks, but if they hope that such methods will help to soften Norway's links to NATO it is just possible that they will find they have been achieving the opposite.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

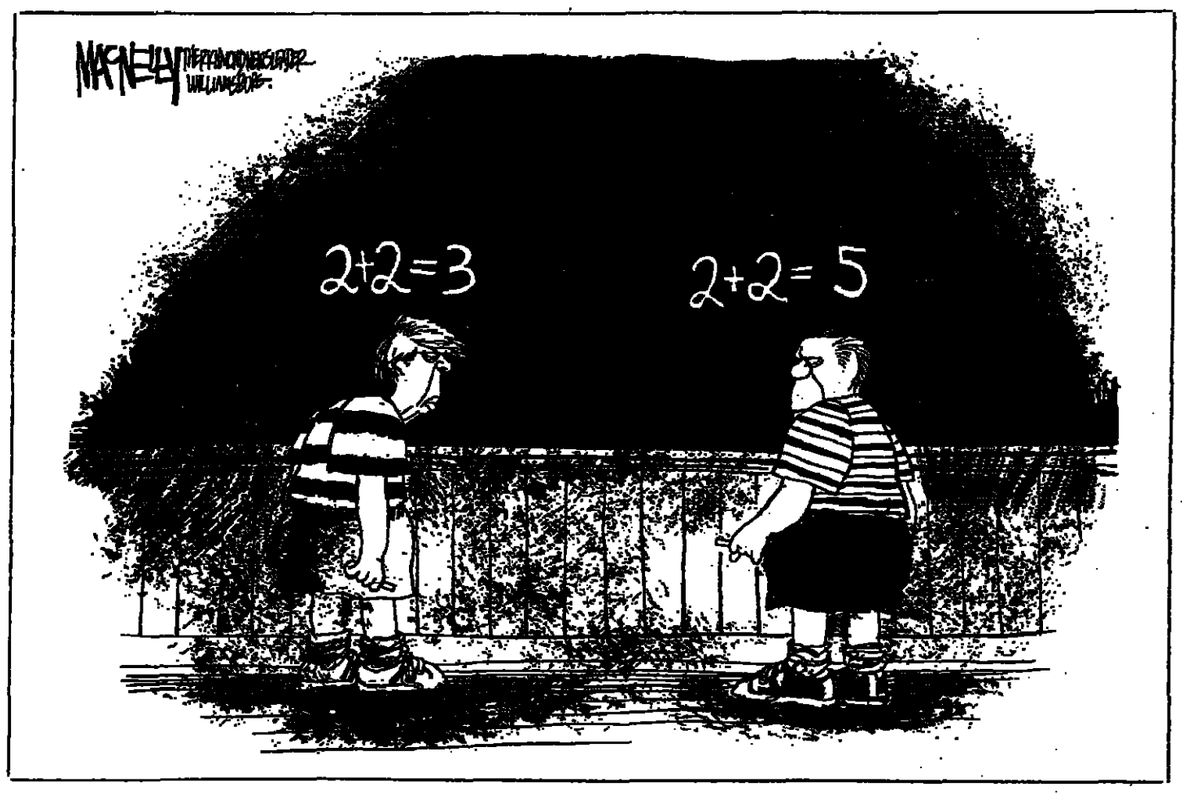
October 30, 1901

PARIS—When the Beaux-Arts was thrown open to girl pupils four years ago, it was little suspected that the fair sex would invade the section of architecture. But Miss Julia Morgan of San Francisco has won another victory for "feminism" by not only being the first woman to graduate from the famous Institut des Beaux-Arts, but also by doing so with honors. She is a first rate architect.

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1926

PARIS—A remarkable improvement in the French franc occurred yesterday, when the Paris closing quotations for sterling and dollars were 154.15 and 31.80 against 158.58 and 32.66 on Thursday. A further improvement was seen in last night's New York parities, which according to the latest cables were 152.93 and 31.50, compared to Thursday's figures of 155.60 and 32.10.



Same Old Themes and a Different U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Since the presidential election of 1944, the Republicans have held the White House for 16 years and the Democrats for 16. During those 32 years the world has been transformed. And if this has been a strange election, it is partly because President Ford and Gov. Carter have applied roughly the same old party arguments to a different America and a wholly different community of nations.

It is startling, for example, to read in Joseph Lash's magnificent study of "Roosevelt and Churchill" that Churchill could refer to "this great republic of 137 million people." We are now 215 million, up from 202 million when Richard Nixon was elected in 1968, moving, changing, drifting west and south toward the sun.

Everything has changed more than the campaign arguments. Franklin Roosevelt won four elections by arguing that the government had to "comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable." It worked then because the majority of the American people were decidedly uncomfortable and at war.

Jimmy Carter is quite right in arguing statistically that the distribution of wealth in America, as measured in percentage of total income, is less equable today than it was eight years ago. For example, the lowest fifth and the second lowest fifth on the income scale are getting a smaller percentage of the total national income than they did in 1969, while the top twentieth have gone up from 14.7 per cent to 15.5 per cent. But they are all getting more, and in political terms it is an awkward argument.

Not Weeping

For elections are won by the majority of the votes in each state, and the majority today is not afflicted. They are much more comfortable, if not very happy, and they are not weeping on their pillows in the night about the truly afflicted Americans—and there are millions of them—who have been left behind.

The differences between economic statistics and politics, and between the compassionate and selfish instincts of the American people, are among the fascinating and confusing ironies of the 1976 campaign.

Statistically, Carter can show that almost 8 million Americans are out of work, that over 2 1/2 million dropped below the Ford administration's own "poverty line" in 1975, that there were 2.9 million Americans on food stamps at a cost of $600 million a year when Nixon took office and that last year, under the conservative President Ford and changes in the law, we had over 17 million on food stamps at a cost of $4.7 billion, and the largest peacetime budget deficits in history.

But statistics are not politics. In these last 32 years, the Republicans opposed Keynesian notions when they were out of office and swallowed them when they were in. They hooted at Henry Wallace's dream of "60 million jobs" and his dream that maybe we could make a deal for peace with Moscow. But now they are in agreement that the détente they had opposed has given us peace, and that the government pump-priming and deficit spending which was "leading to socialism" has produced, not "60 million jobs," but 87.8 million at last count.

Ford has come up in the polls at the end by arguing for the results of policies he has opposed for almost a quarter of a century. If something cost the American family $100 on the consumer price index in 1967, it cost the same family $106.70 in January of 1969, when Nixon took over. Now it costs (last figures, September of 1976) $172.60.

A Minority

In human terms, this is a tragic and even desperate problem for the young trying to make their way, wanting jobs, families and houses, and for the very old, living on pensions and worrying in the night about the cost of life and even of death.

But in political terms, the afflicted come out of the computers as a minority, and despite all the unemployment and inflation, the majority of voters are fairly well off and, to put it bluntly, unfairly selfish.

In this sense, the election of 1976 is really a test, not so much of the candidates or the parties, but of the spirit and philosophy of the American people. In the 16 years of Republican occupation of the White House, Gen. Eisenhower was a war hero who was, as he said, "above party." Richard Nixon was a psychological cripple who put his own interests above the interests of his party and his country, and Gerald Ford is an amiable accident, who has been crying all his political life for a world that is gone.

In these 32 years of residency in the White House since the last world war, both parties have stuck to the tiresome slogans of the past, but at least the Democrats have reached down for new and younger men in Kennedy and Carter with some vision of a changing world, while the Republicans have offered us Goldwater, Nixon, Agnew, Ford and now even Dole!

When confronted by such a pickle, maybe the only thing to do, as my puzzled friend Elizabeth Carter suggests, is to vote the straight vice-presidential ticket and pull the lever for Fritz Mondale. He is probably the best safety-valve we have.

A Leak in the 'Nuclear OPEC'

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Efforts by the United States to form a kind of international cartel and control the spread of nuclear installations for weapons manufacture have only partially succeeded. All countries known to possess nuclear warheads are included—except for China, India and Israel.

Late in 1974 Deputy Secretary of State Robert S. Ingersoll sought to initiate a seven-nation anti-proliferation group including the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain (all in the atomic arms business) and Canada, Japan and West Germany (not making warheads). West Germany and Japan, which hadn't then ratified the Nonproliferation Treaty, have done so since; France has not.

Last December the seven approved a set of basic guidelines establishing minimum safety conditions for a "nuclear OPEC" to which all would subscribe when selling peaceful nuclear installations to other nations. These were based on a French draft.

Paris had already advised Washington it was negotiating with South Korea and Pakistan for the sale of small plants to reprocess the plutonium produced by reactors. Washington was unhappy about this because any recipient country could copy such a small plant. Then the copy would not be subjected to the same controls as the original models purchased because, as the treaty was envisioned, copies wouldn't come under automatic inspection.

France proposed that copies of reprocessing plants should be submitted to the same safeguards as original installations purchased—for a period of 20 years. South Korea was prepared to accept this limitation. Pakistan, however, vigorously objected to the restriction.

The obvious reason for Pakistan's reluctance is that its arch-rival, India, has conducted a successful atomic test and is already known to have a small stockpile of warheads. Obviously, Pakistan intends if possible to accumulate plutonium and secretly start manufacturing weapons.

Meanwhile, the United States exerted pressure against South Korea and Seoul unhappily canceled its French deal. But almost immediately afterward, the Franco-Pakistani accord was concluded—with no clause safeguarding copied reprocessing plants.

Lack of Clout

Washington appears to have insufficient diplomatic clout in Islamabad to induce it to emulate Seoul, and Paris has refused to void the contract, pointing out that it followed all guidelines agreed on in 1975 even if it didn't accept subsequent stipulations on reprocessing, which Pakistan spurned.

The U.S. government is distressed by this, criticizing France, and fearing eventual tension in South Asia when both India and Pakistan have small stockpiles. The French resent any implication that they are either ignoring their obligations to the seven-nation cartel or endangering peace.

They argue that, in the end, the kind of warheads being made in India and ultimately perhaps to be emulated in Pakistan could probably be no more dangerous to human life than the holocaust following partition of the subcontinent. This is cynical logic.

Nevertheless, the French say it is far more important to insure that neither West Germany nor East Germany nor Japan get into the weapons business, because that might upset the international balance.

Moreover, Paris is vitally interested in keeping its own prominent place in the world market for peacetime nuclear facilities. Having hardly any fossil fuels of its own, France is vigorously developing its own reactor program and hopes to help finance it with sales abroad.

Electricité de France, the energy conglomerate, now builds only nuclear plants. Already they produce something over 10 per cent of the energy this nation requires. By 1985 nuclear power will provide about two-thirds of France's energy requirements.

Old Grudge

While Paris has agreed to join the loosely-constructed nuclear cartel, it has an old grudge against the United States on atomic matters. Although Free French scientists participated with Americans, British and Canadians working on the first A-bomb, Washington never qualified France as eligible for nuclear weapons or secrets following World War II—when it did so qualify Britain.

For years thereafter the United States had a near monopoly on uranium enrichment processes and could thus refuel virtually all free world nuclear energy plants. In 1971 France broke the monopoly by contracting with Moscow to send natural uranium to the Soviet Union to be enriched, and then returned here. Moreover, the Russians gave better terms for the deal than the Americans.

Despite improvement in Franco-U.S. relations during the past few years and despite basic accord on the seven-nation cartel—a kind of branch of that Nonproliferation Treaty to which France doesn't adhere—the needlessly acerb argument now over Pakistan is perhaps of exaggerated importance.

Letters

Disenfranchised

This is the time at which I was to have voted for the president of my choice, on an absentee ballot returnable by Nov. 2. Back in May, when I filed my notarized request through the U.S. Embassy to receive a ballot, my quandary involved choice of candidate; I knew that I would in any eventuality exercise my right to vote.

At that early stage, it was clear there would be no desirable candidate on the scene on Election Day, and I pondered what I would do with my vote, which I treasure as a right and a responsibility, but there was no question of not voting. With McCarthy's emergence as a creditable presidential candidate, that quandary was resolved. And yet, now, I can express my voting opinion only by the letter columns of this newspaper, since New York State has, for reasons unknown, withheld my ballot.

Are there other concerned U.S. citizens thus disenfranchised amongst this paper's readers? Would a combined shout of protest be more audible than a single voice?

RITA MARAN.

London.

Gen. Brown

Mr. Buckley's article in support of Gen. Brown (IHT, Oct. 25) was a nice piece of analysis and looked prima facie as justified. This impression could however last only if one forgets earlier "incidents" as well as overlooks the impact of "personal" opinions of high-ranking Pentagon officials on the implementation of U.S. foreign policy. Suffice it to mention the findings of Mr. Kalb in his book published after the Yom Kippur war of 1973. According to him, the delay in the supplies to Israel during the first days of the war was contrived between the State Department and the Pentagon, albeit a dictate from President Nixon.

As for our head of the armed forces, Gen. Brown had provoked an even larger storm some two years ago. Once again the subject had nothing to do with a military professional. And once again (coincidence?) Israel was his target. At that time he found it adequate to complain, and in quite blatant language, about the influence of the Israeli lobby on Capitol Hill, and the alleged control of American Jews over the media and Wall Street.

Certainly, he was officially rebuked by the President. Evidently, it made no dent in his career, nor did he learn to keep his personal opinions to himself and his family.

The inherent danger of personal opinions pertaining to policy is in influencing the tacticians and potentially obstructing the strategy. Courageous, experienced officers deserve our admiration. Nevertheless, the question is whether the tactless (not to say prejudiced) ones should hold and retain their place at the top.

M. ARIELI.

London.

Quality of Peace

If President Ford's claim to peace—while clarifying Mr. Dole's recent definition of it in his final debate with Mr. Carter—sounded more plausible than Chamberlain's plea of 1938: "peace in our time," he nonetheless stripped peace of self-respect by denying its true meaning and real depth.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Chili, Romania, Hungary or the United States are all at peace; but the quality of peace Mr. Ford proposes and acclaims must surely be causing the cheeks of the Statue of Liberty to blush this Bicentennial Year.

HARRY SPIRO.

Geneva.

Presenting The Case For Carter

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—If trust is the issue, Mr. Ford is your man. He has so much stopped government by secrecy, lies and crime that his historic mission has already been accomplished.

Now the nation's most serious problem lies in promoting economic growth with a decent respect for inflation and the environment. In that context the Democrats and Jimmy Carter (in that order) assert a strong case.

The standard of measure is the performance of the Ford administration. Mr. Ford has clearly not been a bad President. He led the country during a tricky period, and avoided disaster at home and abroad.

For the season after Watergate, he has been a positively good President. In contrast with Presidents Nixon and Johnson he is a serene man, sure of his identity and free of destructive personal hangups.

Delegates Authority

Far from having a thing about his own power, he has brought into government persons of high quality and delegated authority on a wide scale. It speaks whole encyclopedias of the difference between the Ford administration and the two preceding it, that the Justice Department processed a charge of corrupt practice against the President without letting the White House know.

Mr. Ford's weakness has been the absence of enough intellectual candlepower to light a way past the stand-pat Republican ideology of the old school. He has been a hardliner in foreign policy, pulling back far more than necessary from détente with the Soviet Union and a second agreement on arms control. He has shoveled more money at the Pentagon than even its free-spending brass could expend in an orderly way.

In economic policy he has been grossly oversensitive to the dangers of inflation. He has accepted the traditional unwisdom that the principal engine of inflation was government spending. Accordingly, he has been extremely loath to use the budget for expansionary purposes—first during the recession of 1974 and most recently in the present "pause."

The result has been slow economic growth, unemployment hanging at over 7 per cent, low federal revenues, and an absence of funds to meet the most urgent domestic business—rebuilding the cities, subsidizing mass transit, supporting low-income families and starting up national health service. While inflation has been cut, deficits have continued because of the low revenues and Mr. Ford has had to keep his foot on the brakes. The present "pause" may not have come to stay. But it is highly doubtful that Mr. Ford can achieve recovery, let alone the high growth this country needs for several years to come.

The Democrats are free of the ideological bonds that Mr. Ford has been unable to break. The overwhelming majority of the party believes in economic growth, and is prepared to use the stimulus of a budgetary deficit to promote expansion. It is committed to the necessary domestic programs, to an easing of tension in world affairs, and to a much slower buildup of defense expenditures.

Undoubtedly the willingness to accept budgetary deficits exposes the country to a higher risk of new inflation. But the economy is performing so far below capacity now that an inflationary surge will not assert itself for a year or two.

A Mystery

Exactly how Jimmy Carter fits into the Democratic party is something of a mystery. Though undoubtedly intelligent, though indeed gifted with startling insight, he has quirky qualities. He seems to trust hardly anybody outside his own immediate family who has not originally served him as a driver or valet. He is what Saul Bellow calls "a morally ambitious man," with a will to make people better than they are.

Moreover, Carter and the small group around him know next to nothing about the federal government. Nobody can say with confidence how they will work with the Democratic Congress or with the party's most prestigious former officials—the warriors of the 1960s.

But where Ford is inept, Carter is merely inexperienced. Ford seems to forget nothing and learn nothing. Carter's disease is curable. So given a bad choice, I will be less unhappy if the victory goes to Mr. Carter.

INTERNATIONAL
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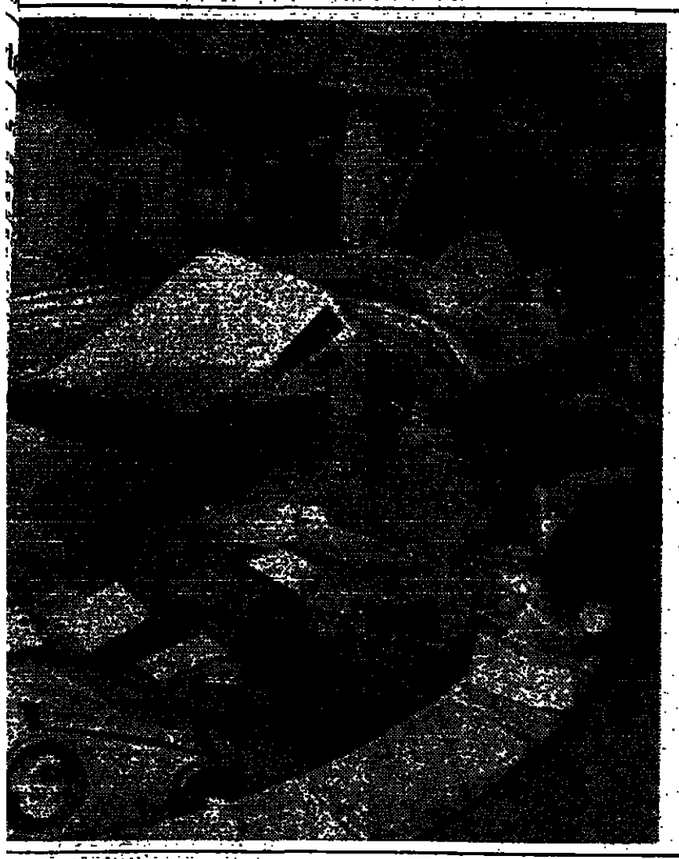
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ONE OF THOSE DAYS—Russell Townsend of Anaheim, Calif., knocked his mother-in-law's car through the garage and into the swimming pool, followed up with his own auto and wound up in the cooler charged with drunken driving. UPI.

Field Work Emphasized

New FAO Head Cuts Staff and Paper Work

(Continued from Page 1)

given disproportionate attention to long-range and theoretical ...ies compared with the needs ...practical solutions to current ...blems."

...art of FAO's current crisis ...ns from the changing nature ...he agency since it was estab...ed 30 years ago as a clearing ...se for information on agri...ure, fisheries and forests.

136 Members

...ver the years, as its member... grew to 136 countries, the ...nization produced noteworthy ...ies predicting the world food ...tage as well as highly regard... country studies which indi... how individual nations ...d produce more food.

...ut often member countries ...e ignored the FAO's recom...dations because in the less ...eloped nations any sharp ...ge in the farmer's way of ...becomes a political and social ...tion as well as an economic

...s an FAO expert put it, "Most ...eloping-country governments ... to let agriculture shift for ...f—until the city masses get ...gry. Poorer countries find it ...er to ask that factories be ... rather than teach farmers ... techniques. And agriculture ...sters tend to take a very ...t-term view—only as long as ... will be in office."

... as Mr. Saouma added, ...icultural development is the ... effective base for overall ...lopment. Yet some develop... countries are still not giving ...cient emphasis to agriculture ...eir overall planning."

Field Projects

...recent years, developing ...tries became more interested ...tting field projects than in ...es showing how their agri... ...re should develop, and FAO ...ased its activities in the

...ny field projects were bank... ...l by the UN Development ... and such organizations as ...World Bank. FAO often pro... the specialists to supervise ... projects.

...d so FAO broadened its ac... ...es along two divergent lines:

the original studies and analyses side of the agency and the new field-oriented specialists providing technical help to developing countries.

That divergence has never been resolved within FAO, and as one official put it, "Our real problem now is to determine what we are supposed to be as an agency and what we are supposed to be doing."

Mr. Saouma, coming from a developing country himself, is firmly shifting the agency's orientation toward the field.

More Responsive

"I want FAO to be more responsive to the needs of the rural people," he said. "I would like to increase our training activities at the village level, and would like a greater proportion of our activities to have their impact at this level.

"I don't want to lose our long-term basic studies that only FAO has the worldwide scope to produce. But I do think we can do it at lesser cost with the same accuracy."

And an FAO expert who does not always agree with Mr. Saouma said, "Maybe Saouma's right. After all, if what the member countries really want from us is technical field help, maybe that is where we should shift our emphasis."

As to FAO's future, Mr. Saouma plans to fill the vacant top-level posts in the agency by the end of this year, a move he believes will restore sagging morale.

"Most of the appointments will come from within the agency," he said. "But I want to find and promote highly motivated leaders, not just career bureaucrats. I wish that I could examine a candidate's heart as well as his head."

Political Problems

Mr. Saouma hopes to avoid the political problems that have plagued other UN specialized agencies like Unesco in Paris and the International Labor Organization in Geneva.

And he wishes that the big, developed countries would speak with one voice when it comes to agricultural policy. Too many times, he says, the agriculture minister and the finance minister from the same country take opposite positions on agricultural matters.

Further, Mr. Saouma, like other FAO officials, is impatient that the big food-producing countries, with a bountiful harvest in store this year, have not contributed yet to the food-storage pool recommended by the World Food Conference held here two years ago.

"The big countries are really stalling on this one," said an FAO official sourly.

Mr. Saouma is looking forward to the creation of the $1-billion International Fund for Agricultural Development, though FAO will have little control over how these food funds are spent.

The Hungry Increase

"Basically, I want to see quick and significant improvement in the world's food supplies," he said. "At present the number of hungry and ill-fed people is increasing every day.

"Our problem is that we are not a world ministry of agriculture. We cannot issue orders, decrees or instructions to anyone. We can exert no economic, financial or legal pressure on farmers or traders. We have to operate within the consensus of 136 member countries.

"This makes for moral strength but political weakness. Still, our role is to be a catalyst, to guide and help governments and farmers without bias or prejudice.

"This may not make us as sharp or aggressive as some would like us to be. But it does make us in the end more useful and acceptable to most member governments."

© Los Angeles Times.

New 'Drip' Irrigation Proves Boon for California Farmers

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Some farmers call it "drip." Others call it "trickle." Others, well, they just call it "spit irrigation."

The terms all apply to a radical change in farming techniques that is spreading in California's rich agribusiness industry and beginning to affect farming elsewhere.

By watering crops with carefully measured droplets of water instead of dousing them, many California farmers say they are sharply reducing the amount of necessary water. Moreover, they say, the technique is cutting labor costs, increasing yields of some fruit and vegetable acreage and making it possible to farm previously unusable soil and to grow fewer weeds.

Farmers conventionally water their crops much in the fashion of shotguns—using sprinkler systems, flooding the acreage or running streams of water in furrows alongside trees or row crops.

Plastic Tubes Used

The new technology is more akin to a periodic rifle shot of water than a shotgun blast. It utilizes a grid of plastic tubes stretched between rows of trees or crops and tributaries of smaller tubes that go directly to each plant and emit droplets of water, and sometimes fertilizer, under pressure from a central control point.

Instead of watering with a large dose of water once a week or so, the automated system emits a small amount of water once every day or so.

The technique is still somewhat controversial among farmers. Some say it is too expensive. Others have tried and abandoned it because they found their lines clogged and ruined crops. But the method seems to be spreading.

"Water is getting more and more expensive, and we just had to come up with methods to make better use of it," said Sterling Davis, irrigation research engineer of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and one of the pioneer researchers in the field.

Higher Production Seen

"Some papers on the subject show you can get 25 to 30-percent increases in production per acre, and that it takes two to three weeks less to produce row crops," said Mr. Davis, who is a member of a research group at the University of California's Riverside campus that is working on the technology and is now experimenting with advanced techniques using water-emission systems buried in root zones.

He estimated there were now about 80,000 acres of agricultural land in California equipped with the systems, mostly for citruses, strawberries, tomatoes, wine and table grapes and other crops that tend to have a high profit per acre. The profit yield of wheat and other grains generally is too low to make the approach profitable for these crops, he said. Typically, it costs $800 to $1,200 an acre to install this system.

In addition to California, Mr. Davis estimated systems are in use in about 80,000 acres in other states, and perhaps as much land is under drip irrigation in foreign countries. Israel has been a leader in the technology and, recently, U.S. companies have begun to export the technique

Britons Must Do Without Some Exotica

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—From now on, leopard-skin coats, elephant tusks and rhinoceros horns will be unobtainable in Britain. The House of Commons today approved a measure called the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Bill, which bans their import into the country.

Also banned is whalemeat steak, a dish that formed a staple diet of Britons during World War II.

The bill prohibits the import of a wide range of exotic animals, birds and plants whose existence is in danger. Among the exceptions listed are the water buffalo, the crab-eating raccoon and the white-cheeked laughing thrush.

Paris Poll Shows Left Has an Edge

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—France's leftist parties would win a general election if it were held now, an opinion poll said today.

The poll, conducted for the conservative daily Le Figaro, showed that 52 per cent of the French electorate would vote for the leftist parliamentary alliance and 48 per cent for the administration of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The poll, the first to be published since new Prime Minister Raymond Barre's controversial anti-inflation package was introduced, showed that the left had 1 per cent more support than in June, when the last sounding was taken. In previous polls taken in January and March, the left had 53 per cent.

Economists Urge Closer Control Of Multinationals

ALGIERS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Club of Rome yesterday ended a four-day meeting here with a call for closer control over multinational companies, a reduction in military spending and a better deal for poor nations.

Most of the proposals discussed at the meeting were contained in a report compiled by the Nobel Prize-winning economist Jan Tinbergen of the Netherlands, and 21 other experts, on the necessity of establishing a new international economic order.

The Club of Rome is an elite association of international economists who meet periodically to discuss world problems.

Mr. Tinbergen suggested that governments should keep a closer watch on multinational companies and proposed a code of conduct for such enterprises with respect to economic priorities of host countries.

On military spending, his report said money saved by cuts in arms production should be re-channeled to poor countries in the form of development money. The meeting called on scientists to stop collaboration with governments on military projects.

Sikkim Ex-King Released

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Palden Thondup Namgyal, the former King of the Himalayan state of Sikkim, was discharged today from a nursing home in Calcutta where he was hospitalized for 10 days following an overdose of sleeping pills.

New Book Claims Hauptmann Not Guilty in Lindbergh Case

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Drawing in part on hitherto unavailable law enforcement documents, a long-time crime reporter contends that Bruno Hauptmann was innocent of the 1932 kidnapping-murder of Charles Lindbergh jr. Hauptmann was electrocuted on April 3, 1936.

In a new book, Anthony Scaduto, a reporter for the New York Post from 1954 to 1970, charges that evidence was "suppressed" or "perjured."

He contends his data support Hauptmann's initial claims to have been at work in Manhattan on March 1, 1932, and April 2, 1932. The flier's baby was abducted on March 1 in Hopewell, N.J., and a $50,000 ransom was paid on April 2. A body identified as the baby's was found on May 12, 1932.

Mr. Scaduto says his findings uphold Hauptmann's contention that he only discovered a cache of Lindbergh ransom gold certificates in August, 1934, and started using it—not knowing it was ransom money—in the belief that it belonged to Isidor Fisch. Mr. Fisch had died in Germany allegedly owing Hauptmann money from fur and stock market deals.

The 512-page book, "Scapegoat: The Lonesome Death of Bruno Richard Hauptmann," is to be published Nov. 30. Hauptmann's 78-year-old widow is quoted as still maintaining her husband's innocence.

In Perth Amboy, N.J., David Wilentz, who as New Jersey attorney general prosecuted Hauptmann, said in an interview that he had talked with Mr. Scaduto. But Mr. Wilentz held that the evidence had been overwhelming, and that he knew of nothing to indicate that the verdict had not been just.

Mr. Scaduto's book cited documents he found in files of the Bronx district attorney and others obtained for him from New York City Department files. The FBI, he says, barred access to its more than 41,000 pages unless he paid more than $10,000 for a search and transcripts.

He quotes New Jersey's deputy superintendent of state police, Maj. George Quinn, as saying his agency still considers the case "open because there's a feeling that others were involved" and much of the ransom money was never recovered.

Egypt's Premier, 3 Aides Voted to New Assembly

CAIRO, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Premier Mamdouh Salem and three of his ministers have been elected to Egypt's new People's Assembly during elections marked by clashes that killed at least three persons and injured many, it was announced today.

Mr. Salem belongs to the center group of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political organization. Under President Anwar Sadat's liberalization measures, ASU has become the umbrella for right-wing, centrist and left-wing groups.

First results indicated that the centrists were leading, followed by the right-wing and independents, who refused to join the three ASU groups.

Political parties were banned 24 years ago. The elections yesterday were part of Mr. Sadat's efforts to restore a multiparty system in Egypt.

About 1,600 candidates contested the assembly's 350 seats.

Swedish Tax Men Eye Prostitutes, But the Women Have Their Price

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29 (AP).—The Swedish tax authorities ...an to have prostitutes declare their income, and some of the ...omen seem willing to go along—provided they get tax-funded ...cial benefits, too.

A task force of the Stockholm internal revenue unit that ...vestigates sources of hidden income is engaged in Operation ...ook the Hooker.

"Because prostitution means income from business activity, ...ostitutes should pay tax. If a woman has received more ...an three clients she should be regarded as taxable, provided ...e prostitutes herself with gainful intent and the income is ...t too small," a spokesman for the tax unit stated.

He added that the Internal Revenue Service expects to get ...e first income tax returns declaring "Profession: prostitute" ...thin a year or two.

One prostitute, interviewed by the mass-circulation tabloid ...pressen, said she is now doing her thing tax free under the ...n "Pedicure," but was willing to change her mind.

"Completely, not only in the income tax return but in the ...ome book as well—but provided we are recognised as a profes...nal group. It may sound strange but we have our ethics ...d business pride, too," she was quoted as saying.

Prostitution is legal in Sweden, even active soliciting, but ...ocurement carries stiff penalties.

Prostitutes who may declare their income from the trade ...n expect stiff taxes, because they are liable to have to pay ...ployers' duties as well, which are levied also on self-employed ...thout any employees, such as artists, according to a tax ...pector.

William J. Sparks Dies; Co-Inventor Of Butyl Rubber

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Dr. William J. Sparks, 72, co-inventor of synthetic butyl rubber and a distinguished chemist, has died after a long illness. He lived in Coral Gables, Fla.

Holder of 145 patents in the field of rubber chemistry, Dr. Sparks was former scientific adviser of the Esso (now Exxon) Research and Engineering Co., and former president of the American Chemical Society. He was co-inventor with R. M. Thomas of butyl rubber, which was credited with playing a major role in World War II by giving the Allied nations the synthetic rubber needed for tanks, planes and trucks.

T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Terence Harold Robsjohn-Gibbings, 71, a London-born interior decorator, furniture designer and author, who had lived in Athens since 1964, died of a heart attack on Oct. 20. He underwent open-heart surgery in Dallas a year ago.

Mr. Robsjohn-Gibbings, who settled in the United States in 1930 and became a citizen in 1945, maintained a decorating studio on Madison Avenue for many years. He gained a reputation as a leading advocate of modern design with simple classic forms derived from classic architecture but largely devoid of surface decoration. He was a witty and pungent critic of the antiques business, modern art and American architecture and design.

Ruby Schut

YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Ruby Schut, 63, who said she was one of two women who made a rape charge in 1931 against the nine "Scottsboro boys" in Alabama, died yesterday.

Six months ago, she filed a $2.5-million suit against NBC, accusing the network of libel, slander and breach of privacy for its telecast of a program called "Judge Horton and the Scottsboro Boys." An epilogue to the television broadcast said that the Ruby Bates involved in the trial died in 1961, but Mrs. Schut said that it was she.

Mrs. James Dickey

COLUMBIA, S.C., Oct. 29 (UPI).—Maxine Dickey, wife of poet and novelist James Dickey, died last night. Mrs. Dickey is the former Maxine Syerson.

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THE ART MARKET

Within Reach: Color Graphics

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—When color lithographs started turning up in European galleries two decades ago, few people were interested. Times have changed, as witness the current show of "polychrome graphics" at the Galerie Médicis in Paris.

Until recently, graphics were the province of the favored few. The market was limited to connoisseurs who knew the rules of composition and draftsmanship within a given school. Or who knew the work of a particular artist. Black and white was what counted. Everything depended on linear composition and the technique. At best, color was a distraction; at worst, it obscured the technical quality of the work.

Two decades ago no gallery specializing in graphics would have dreamed of an exhibition of "polychrome graphics"—a catchall format far too vague for the then-specialist. Twenty years later, the term characterizes a certain clientele.

Masters

These are people who like late 19th-century and early 20th-century masters but who can no longer afford their drawings or watercolors. However, the engravings, lithographs and woodcuts are still within reach.

Typical is a study of a nude woman by sculptor Aristide Maillol (1861-1944), a first-class draftsman who occasionally tried his hand at graphics. His red-crayon lithograph looks deceptively like a drawing. As such it would have been considered with contempt by a traditional collector—until recently. The price is 4,000 francs—about a quarter of what an original drawing would cost. In the mid-60s, the same lithograph might have been worth only 400 francs—because Maillol was not nearly as sought after as he is now and because the graphic work of a sculptor would not have aroused much interest. Even more important would have been the prejudice against a technique imitating a drawing.

The same would have been true of Paul Helleu's drypoint of a woman leaning against an armchair. This silhouette, in a few strokes of yellowish brown, offers that extreme fineness that typifies the drypoint technique. Helleu (1859-1927) was considered a minor café-society artist, notable mainly for his portraits of fashionable women. His virtuosity and draftsmanship were largely ignored. The drypoint is priced at 1,900 francs, which would have seemed mad a few years ago. Now it is reasonable.

Pointillists like Signac belong in a different category. Signac translated his oil or water-color studies into another medium, thereby incorporating the graphic technique into the framework of his own aesthetics.

Signac Lithograph

There is a striking Signac lithograph done in the 1890s, called "The Beacon." Its blobs of blue, red and yellow are purer than those in his oils. The price of 40,000 francs reflects the present view that such pieces are works of art of almost equal importance to the so-called "original."

To my mind, this attitude applies to a greater degree to the graphics of the Nabi painter Maurice Denis (1870-1943). His portrait of a woman against a semiabstract background of fields, done for a portfolio entitled "L'Amour," published by dealer Ambroise Vollard in 1911, ranks among his masterpieces. The color scheme is rather different from Denis's heavier oil paintings. The light, pale yellow betrays the full impact of Japanese prints. The print is now priced at 7,000 francs—20 years ago it would have been selling in the 1,000 to 2,000-franc range.

Of the early 20th-century masters Edouard Vuillard (1868-1940) is perhaps the only one who fully realized the possibilities of color lithography. He was not much of a draftsman. But what a superb colorist! He applied his talents to lithography, devising special color schemes which he hardly ever used in his paintings. A Vuillard lithograph called "Playing Checkers" is based on manganese purple and an acid yellow. At 23,000 francs, it is about 10 times as expensive as it might have been in the mid-60s.

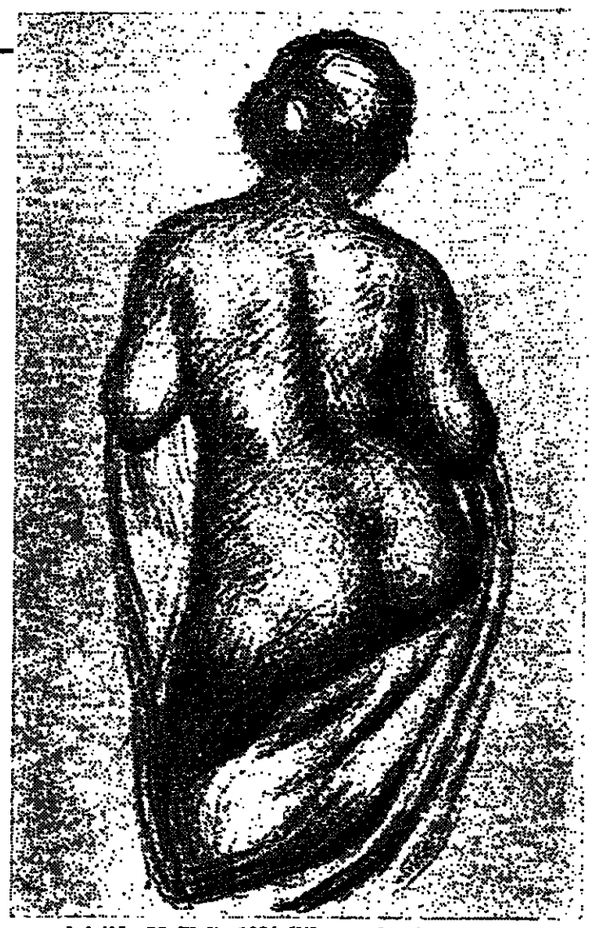
Woodcuts

Perhaps the most remarkable consequence of the new interest in color graphics is visible in the woodcuts. Henri Rivière (1864-1951) has been rediscovered. A member of the Pont-Aven school, Rivière was doubtless influenced by Gauguin. He was, at any rate, of an independent turn of mind. He must have studied Japanese prints more closely than many of his fellow painters for he created a color scheme incorporating some of the Oriental shades exactly—certain yellows and pinks, some grayish greens. But he used them in vastly different compositions, mostly landscapes.

Rivière was one of the first graphic artists to give up traditional perspective and volume, going much further in this respect than Emile Bernard. Interestingly, he expressed himself chiefly in the graphic form, lithographs being his supreme achievement.

There are two of his landscapes at the Galerie Médicis, both priced at 4,000 francs and both executed in editions of 30. In 1965, these same works would have been worth less than 100 francs apiece. A show at the Galerie Sagot-Legarrec in 1975 with the cheapest work at 4,000 francs helped boost his reputation. And last year some 14 of his woodcuts were sold at Drouot for prices ranging between 2,800 and 4,500 francs. Now he has a small group of collectors.

Ironically, while lithographs done in the middle of this century are suffering a commercial setback because of almost unlimited commercial impressions, colored lithographs by masters who supervised the production of their own graphics have not gone down in price.



Aristide Maillol's 1924 lithograph of a woman.

U.S. Enrollment Up For Minorities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP).—Enrollment of racial minorities in U.S. colleges and universities rose 11.7 per cent between 1972 and 1974, with major strides in private institutions, the federal Office for Civil Rights announced yesterday.

The government survey showed that white enrollment in public institutions actually decreased slightly during the two years, from 3,986,450 to 3,964,292. White enrollment in private schools rose modestly from 1,305,862 to 1,448,368. Minority students represented 11.9 per cent of the total higher-education enrollment in 1972 and 13.1 per cent in 1974.

LONDON THEATER

Unhappy Family of 'Dear Dadd

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 29 (IHT).—The game of unhappy families is one that has been enjoyed by English writers and audiences ever since "Hamlet" introduced the Œdipal strain into the playhouses. The appalling dangers of family life (to borrow a phrase of Aldous Huxley) are now endlessly represented on the London stage. At their best, these familiar plays manage to make their microcosmic view representative of the problems of a larger society. At their worst, they exhibit a tiny, enclosed universe, in which the sole inhabitants are the articulate upper-middle class bitching about a world that no longer allows them luxurious indulgence at the expense of others.

Dennis Cannan's "Dear Daddy" at the Ambassadors Theatre veers between the best and the worst of the genre. Through its central character, an old-fashioned man of letters, it is a bitter attack on the slipshod philistinism of the modern world and sometimes as intemperate as John Osborne in its defense of privilege.

But Mr. Cannan also manages to judge his protagonist by his own standards and finds him wanting. He is a man who, whatever else he has done, has failed his family—his two wives and three children—sacrificing them to his monstrous egotism, retreating into his books at crucial moments, providing them with no values and little help.

Mr. Cannan gathers his characters for a ghastly family occasion. Bernard, the father, has gathered his family together in order to raid a trust he set up for his children. Times have changed since he was a successful critic and television personality and he is broke. His life is a mess: His first wife is an alcoholic, he hardly communicates to his second, his children are united only in their dislike of each other.

One son, Billy (Joseph Blatchley) is an aimless drifter and sponger who has settled into apathy. The other, Charles (Patrick Drury) ruthlessly exploits his simple uncomplicated girlfriend (Rosalind March). His daughter Gillian (Jennifer Hilary) is supposedly liberated, ricocheting between unhappy affairs with men she half despises. And he has gradually robbed his second wife Mary (Isobel Dean) of her independence, reducing her to a cipher.

Mr. Cannan does not bother much about plot—the children's signing over of their funds takes but a few seconds—preferring instead talk, which is lively, often witty and penetrating. To spice the savage dialogue, as each member of the family turns to rend another, he casually introduces Bernard's first wife ("I happened to be passing by," she says, unconvincingly) who is slightly drunk, very miserable and longing to confront the second wife.

The play is too neat to be entirely successful; the characters of the children are too much types, given little chance of any individuality, differentiated mainly to provide a range of targets for the waspish wit of Bernard. But in this would-be patriarch, a dinosaur living out of his time, slowly sinking into a morass, he has created a memorable character, aided by Nigel Patrick's finely judged performance, having from the casual elegance that has been his stock-in-trade to a passionate anger.

He manages to maintain a tricky position—Bernard is in part, a representative of standards that reveal the shallowness of much of modern culture, he also partakes of that shallowness, failing to live up to his values.

Phyllis Calvert, too, in her role as the cast-off wife, brings a lot out much dignity an unhappy. The rest of the cast, given opportunities, perform adequately. And Hutchinson Scott has designed a fine, book-studded setting, on the wall of which can be glimpsed, as an ironic counterpoint to the action, a picture of paradisiacal family harmony.

At the Young Vic, Frank Dunlop has praises the poetry of Shakespeare's "Anthony and Cleopatra" in his program note and then ignores it in his production which is plain and vigorous but without enchantment. Cast in a vertiginous setting, better suited to mountain goats than human actors, is an added obstacle. The chief attraction of the production is the casting of Delphine Seyrig as Cleopatra. Her performance is interesting but lightweight, spoken in faultless English but also lacking any sense of passion.

Around the Art Galleries In London and Paris

London

Rory McEwen, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 3.

For more than 20 years, McEwen has been studying tulips. his interest initiated by a collaboration with Sir Sacheverell Sitwell. His new show is entirely devoted to the subject of striped tulips, cleverly combining factual representation with aesthetic sensibility.

• • •

Ernest Bettomley, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Nov. 4.

This fourth exhibition of Bottomley's sculpture, titled "Capsules," once more has man caged in his own ego, ringed about by the hard walls of his environment. But for the first time, he is beginning to break free—a limb here, a head there projecting beyond the confines.

• • •

John Ward, Maas Gallery, 15a Clifford St., New Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 5.

John Ward is one of the best of traditional English watercolorists. This latest show emphasizes the aptness of the medium for portraying the play of light and shade in intimate landscapes and interiors with people.

• • •

Francis Kelly, Heal's Art Gallery, 196 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1, to Nov. 5.

Canceled etching plates, mounted under plastic, and chiefly of landscapes, by the American-born Francis Kelly, make a pleasing variation on the usual graphics exhibition.

• • •

Victorian Panorama, Alexander Gallery, 45 Sloane St., London, SW1, to Nov. 6.

This collection of paintings and photographs of Victorian life foreshadows the book of the same title, to be published by Faber, and written by Christopher Wood, one of the directors of the gallery.

• • •

William Coldstream, Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering St., New Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 12.

One of the slowest, as well as the most thoughtful of contemporary English painters, Sir William is having his third one-man show in more than 30 years. A dozen paintings—nudes, still lifes and portraits—are worth long and careful scrutiny.

• • •

Desmond Morris, Lasson Gallery, 32/34 Jermyn St., London, SW1, to Nov. 12.

Dr. Morris has been a painter for as long as he has been a biologist. The biomorphs, as he terms the creatures who inhabit his imaginary world, evolve from painting to painting, as they lead lives independent of their creator.

• • •

Camden Town Recalled, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 12.

The group of artists around Sickert, to which the London district of Camden Town gave its name, flourished from 1905 to 1912, and was in a sense the origin of the still-existent London group. This loan show of more than 150 items includes all the Camden Town group, and with many of their best works, closely recreates their original exhibitions.

• • •

Joseph Herman, Roland, Browse & Delbanco, 19 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 13.

Ten drawings and 64 watercolors, all 10 by 8 inches, show that this lively master has lost none of his keenness, cunning or understanding of ordinary folk.

• • •

Contemporary Textile Art, Textural Art Gallery, 3 Lansdowne Row, Berkeley Square, London, W1, to Nov. 15.

The opening exhibition of this new, spacious gallery consists of the work of half the prizewinners in nationwide textile competition, defining textile art in a manner loose enough to include 3-D wall panels, soft sculpture, miniature embroideries, and woven pop pictures. A real sense of liveliness and freedom prevails in this exhibition.

• • •

English Painting & Drawing 1900/1948, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 17.

This pleasant potpourri of artists includes major ones like Malcolm Drummond, Paul Nash, William Roberts, Duncan Grant, Gilbert Spencer, Henry Lamb, Sir William Nicholson; and some important but beautiful drawings and watercolors by Sir Gerald Clausen, Douglas Percy Bliss and John Nash.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Les Nouveaux Réalistes, Galerie Beaubourg, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to Nov. 15.

The so-called new realists made their big splash in 1960 when they formally declared their existence as a movement. Among them: Tinguely, César, Yves Klein, Arman, Christo and many others. Their activity had a sort of manifesto cast to it—Tinguely's obscene machines, César's compressed automobiles and Arman's smashed pianos and string instruments. Visibly, the participants had the conviction that they were smashing their way out of a narrow, "unreal," stuffy aesthetic universe which, on the artistic level, found its expression in the triumph of abstract art of the decade. Abstraction, they felt, was only offering "escape into an imaginary world" and they wanted "reality." Their idea of reality was philosophically banal and naive if one is to judge it by the texts through which critic Pierre Restany sought to formulate their collective views. Reality appears to be identified with the "object" on the one hand and, at the other extreme, in the super-lyrical cosmic marmalade with which Yves Klein surrounded his activity with quasi-ineffable forces leading mankind to a utopian mutation to which Klein was showing the previews. Neither path led out of the closed universe in which they felt themselves to be penned, despite energy and talent. As a result, their work remains today as an expression of rebellion although with a different connotation than in dada. Dada sought to insult the aesthetic canons of the day, but did not consider that its insults had any aesthetic value. The neo-dadaists (both in the United States and in France) wanted to produce what might be termed "beautiful disasters." As a result their production often has a certain beauty of eloquence and impact, but one goes away with the feeling of an implosion rather than the much hoped for explosion. The failure has more path to it, finally, than the original gesture and earns these artists the sort of respect one grants to veterans. The show is representative of their work.

• • •

Yves Klein, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Nov. 20.

More Klein, then. This time in "fire paintings." Klein obviously had panache and the work shown here have an elegant flair that cannot be denied. However, just as we had "instant history" in the sixties, so did we also have "instant art history." Klein's rather shrill and intense personality seems to have invited this sort of response and the air hangs about his work even today. If one does not subscribe to the mystique, the chic remains.

• • •

David Hockney, Galerie Sonnenbend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Nov. 15.

"Twenty photographic pictures by David Hockney" provide one with an amusing reflection on his paintings. The same themes appear in these color pictures: the composition, the fascination with the play of light on a swimming pool, even the choice of colors. A talented piece of Hockneyana.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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ondon? New York? Paris? Who Leads Culturally?

By Clive Barnes

New York Timesman Clive Barnes has an unusual vantage point for critical comparison of the arts in Europe and America. A British subject, he has worked as a critic on both sides of the Atlantic since the early '60s. He was principal ballet critic for The Times (London) and a contributor to The New York Times until 1965, when he moved to New York as daily NYT drama critic. In this article for The New York Times, Barnes reflects on the relative stature of London, New York and Paris as centers of the arts.

W YORK (NYT).—What is the cultural capital of the ld? At one time or another nswer was easy enough. In day, Athens, Rome, even tantinople had legitimate as. But now? The cultural rs are surely—in tactful abetical order—London, New and Paris. And this has pretty much true for the quarter century. These places where the arts are not just ening but evolving.

r quite a long time, people recognized that while Lon- and Paris were still extra- arily important in terms of ern culture, New York for decades had become the true er, the leader of the trio, of the heap. This may still ue, but a recent visit to both lon and Paris gave me pause thought. In London, the er—the last of the three torinms in the National The- complex—was about to open in Paris there was much talk ie Pompidou museum, which ll under construction. Could , I wondered, that the balance ultural power is changing and York is not perhaps as im- ant to Western cultural life was, say, 10 years ago?

here New York is lagging nd is not in ideas but in the ntiality to develop ideas. The iissance was a time for pa- . Our present time is also ne for patrons, but the pa- s are now fundamentally the rnment and the British and French governments are doing r better job in this regard is the government of the ed States.

Literary Years

e reason is the simple, pol- is word: money. What New needs are not promises to- ow, but subsidies tonight.

In Paris, there is a new spirit. Admittedly, some people are not altogether enthusiastic. They point out, with absolute validity, that the 10 years after World War II were the great literary years in Paris. Also that the major names of French literary culture did their most imaginative work from 1947 to 1958. Some feel the same about French cinema, suggesting that the scope has become restricted to intimist films, genre-studies of customs, mild satire and provincial concerns.

Some are also rather despondent about the future of the French theater, pointing out that the major Parisian playwright of today is the Spanish writer Arrabal. This is probably true. Even though the reputation of La Comédie-Française is still high, the French theater does seem to be full of boulevard comedies of no particular value.

Yet where Paris is very positive is in the field of the fine arts. An art critic pointed out that the La Tour exhibition of a few years ago "represented a new inventiveness and creativity on the part of scholars." He was also very positive about what he called "the striking upgrading of the staff of the Louvre" and suggested that in painting and sculpture, "for the first time in some years Paris is in a creative ferment."

This seems to be true, despite the fact that France has been having its difficulties with culture. Michel Guy, the former minister of culture, apparently made many promises to arts organizations that he was unable to fulfill, and Françoise Giroud, the new minister, is faced with a huge program and only a half of 1 per cent of the total national budget. (In contrast, the National Endowment for the Arts gets only 0.2 per cent of the total U.S. budget.)

The New and the Old

Yet somehow, Paris, like London, still seems alive. There are two new things in Paris. The first of them is terribly old—the Paris Opéra—and the second really is new—the Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou.

When Mrs. Giroud was appointed minister of culture, she said, somewhat ingenuously it was thought, "Culture is what unites all Frenchmen." Well, not quite. But what certainly makes culture work is government support. And this kind of support can be seen clearly in the funding that Rolf Liebermann has acquired for the Opéra. He arrived in January, 1973, from Hamburg. This Swiss-born intendant is generally regarded as the most brilliant man in the field of opera presentation. He now has a budget equal to $25 million a year. Of that, $4 million comes in from the box office. The other $21 million is provided by the French government. Jacques Chirac, the former premier, guaranteed that this support would continue until the end of Mr. Liebermann's contract with the Opéra in 1980.

Compare this with the $12.7 million that Anthony Bliss, the executive director of New York's Metropolitan Opera House, is having to raise to balance his budget.

In about three years, Mr. Liebermann has turned around the Paris Opéra from being virtually the laughing stock of the operatic world to being one of the greatest opera companies anywhere. After all, it needed only money and taste. The money Mr. Liebermann demanded; the taste he had. Now he and his lieutenant, Hugues Gall, are moving toward the development of the Paris Opéra ballet, a group of splendid dancers in search of a repertory. They now have a good teacher, Raymond Franchetti, at the head of the school, and they have recently appointed the Franco-American ballerina Violette Verdy as the director of the company. She should presumably not only bring French dance into the 20th century, but also create a new tradition at the Paris Opéra.

Bird Cage

Then there is, of course, the controversial Pompidou museum, which opens officially in January of next year. The museum, which looks a little like a transparent bird cage, has been designed by an Italian-British group headed by Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers.

The idea has been, in the view of the museum's director, Pontus Hulten, "to provide transparent architecture in contrast to the old temples." The structure, which has a public library, will house not only the visual arts but will also embrace music.

Many Parisians do not like the building, but, in my experience, people generally do not like anything that is new. With increasing impetus since World War II, New York has been the world center of the visual arts and the development of a Pompidou museum is going to make a difference. It is going to provide a focus for the French artist. It will stimulate dealers. It will promote the entire Parisian art world. And this was not a world I thought was very active.

Over the Channel in London, things are happening, too. For one thing, buildings are happening. If Paris is getting its Pompidou museum of modern art, London is getting its new, and certainly equally controversial, National Theatre. The structure has been designed by Denys Lasdun and, in London, it's bad news. But this is a misconception, for the National is an extraordinary theater, with three ideally designed auditoriums—a proscenium-arch theater, the most sophisticated theater-in-the-round the world has ever seen and, finally, one of those particularly empty, but fillable, spaces that nowadays is the ultimate aim of every theater director. It is a beautiful building. It looks somewhat brutal from the outside, but as a theater, it looks as though it will function.

A Poor Year

In London the theater scene generally was poor this year—but so was it in Paris. And in both countries it will probably be better next year. The Tate Gallery (roughly the equivalent of New York's Museum of Modern Art) has one of the best acquisition budgets in the world and the major orchestras in London—there are six of them—seem to be excellent.

The curious thing in looking at these three cities is that New York should be the most ebullient, and yet, at least just at present, it is not. Paris is on its usual inflationary bend and London is declining with a gentle fiscal fall; yet both of them seem more active in the arts than New York. Not more innovative, more creative or more inventive, but simply more active. As indicated earlier, Mr. Liebermann at the Paris Opéra has more freedom than Mr. Bliss at the Metropolitan. And this is only one instance. Peter Hall, of Britain's National Theatre, has more money and scope than Joseph Papp and his New York Shakespeare Festival, and certainly infinitely more than Theodore Mann at the Circle in the Square.

I am reminded of the story Bernard Shaw used to tell about his relationship with the producer-director Gabriel Pascal, who made the cinematic versions of quite a number of his plays. Shaw said: "No, we don't get on that well, because Pascal is interested only in art and I am interested only in money." Shaw's instincts were absolutely right.

The vitality of New York still makes it the big apple in the world of art. Of course, it has lost most of its film and television business to Los Angeles, which does have an adverse effect upon its theatrical life, because—unlike in Paris or London where all the acting arts are centralized—there is a continual talent drain to the West Coast. Yet, in terms of every art form one might name, New York is still creatively more or less at the top of the heap.

Nevertheless, we really have to consider how long this can continue. It does seem to me that London and Paris are both more somberly and sensibly concerned with the arts, particularly with the performing arts.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Leonard Bernstein will conduct the Orchestre National de France in two sets of concerts at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris. On Nov. 1 and 2, the program will be Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," with Donald MacInnes as the viola soloist, and "Symphonie Fantastique." On Nov. 8 and 9, Mstislav Rostropovich will be the cello soloist in the Schumann concerto and Bloch's "Shelomo," and the program will be completed by Milhaud's "La Création du Monde" and "Le Bœuf sur le Toit." The programs are to be broadcast by French television on Nov. 8 and 15 and recordings also are planned for the works on these programs by the same performers.

* * *

Dvorak's "Rusalka" will be given for the first time by the Netherlands Opera, in collaboration with the National Theater of Prague, with the first performance scheduled for Nov. 4 in Scheveningen. The work will be sung in Czech and produced by a Czech team comprised of Bohumil Gregor, conductor; Vaclav Kaslik, stage director, and Josef Svoboda and Jarmila Konecna, sets and costumes. Teresa Stratas will sing the title role, and the cast also will include Roberta Alexander, Gwendolyn Killebrew, Willard White, Anton de Ridder and Nico Boer. The work will be repeated Nov. 6 in Scheveningen, followed by six more performances in Amsterdam and Rotterdam through Nov. 24.

* * *

Berg's "Lulu" will be given a new production by the Lyons Opera in a staging by Gaston Benhaim and with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp. It will be sung in the French translation by André Tubeuf and Louis Ducreux by a cast including Carole Farley and Caroline Dumas, alternating in the title role; Peter Gottlieb as Dr. Schön, Georges Liccioni as Alwa, Christos Grigorious as Schigolch and Emmy Greger as Countess Geschwitz. Sylvian Cambreling will conduct the eight performances scheduled between Nov. 13 and 30.

* * *

Karl Böhm will conduct and Filippo Sanjust will do the sets and costumes for a new production of Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos" that will have its first performance Nov. 20 at the Vienna State Opera. Gundula Janowitz and James King are scheduled to sing the principal parts, with Agnes Baltsa as the Composer, Walter Berry the Music Master, Heins Zednik the Dancing Master, Edita Gruberova as Zerbinetta and Barry McDaniel, Kurt Equiluz, Manfred Jungwirth and Gerhard Unger as the commedia dell'arte quartet. Later performances are scheduled for Nov. 26 and Dec 2 and 7.

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
90	78	AKLAP If 8.6		z100	89	8'	89	— 1
36⅛	32¼	ACF Ind 1.80	7	26	35⅝	32	32 —	¼
4	1⅛	AJ Indus	7	146	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	¼
24½	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	133	20	19½	20 +	⅜
17⅝	12¼	APLCorl 1	5	27	13⅞	13l	13⅞+	⅛
60⅝	47¼	ARASv 1.20	14	79	51	50½	51 +	¼
13	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	48	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
55⅛	37¼	AbbtLab .88	17	175	53	52⅝	53 +	¼
4½	2⅛	Admidg .04	6	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		55	12⅝	12	12⅝+	¼
5⅞	3⅞	AdmsMillis	7	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Addrssg .10e	12	67	10	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	12	1487	34⅛	33	33⅞+	1¼
52½	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		9	51	50	50⅝+	2⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Aguirre Co	91	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	93	14½	13⅞	14½+	⅜
6⅞	2½	AKILEEN Inc		60	17	3⅛	2⅞	3
39	32	Jalrllrod .20	14	31	6 33¼	33	33¼—	
34⅝	17¼	Alrcolnc 1.15	6	38	29⅞	29	29⅞+	½
55¼	14⅞	Akzona 1.20	12	29	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
15⅞	3⅞	AlaGas 1.28	7	16	14½	14¼	14⅝	
112½	104½	AlaPa pf 11		ek	.112	11⅞	12 +	¼
90	78	AKLAP pf 8.6		z100	89	89	89	—
91½	77l2	alali pf 8.28		z120	88½	88¼	88¼	
17½	K⅛⅛	Alaskin .45e		41	14l7	14½	14⅝+	⅜
5i6	14	Jalbansiin .72	7	2	17l	17½	7⅛+	½
23⅞	17⅜	Albertsn .72	9	x14	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
30	19⅝	Alcanjaklu .48	56	494	25	24l4	25 +	½
18½	14⅛	AlcoSd .72	6	32	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
23	19⅛	AlconLb .28	18	21	23¼	22⅝	23¼+	⅜
91	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e		31	⅝	5⅝	5⅝	⅞
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	833⅜	K⅛⅝⅛	33l		1
45½	⅜¼	AllgLud pf 3		1	39½	39½	39½—	⅛
21½	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	79	20	19⅞	K! +	¼
44⅞	33½	Alldich 1.80	8	154	3 16	3 13	36⅞+	⅜
13⅛	⅞	AlldMnt .64	6	32	11	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
K⅛⅝⅛	10⅛	AldProd .60			31⅛	11½	11½+	⅛
57¼	40⅞	AlldStr 1.80	6	116	43½	42⅝	43½+	1⅛
6	2¼	AKLDSupmkt		49	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
30	11⅞	AllisCha .60	6	1402	25¼	24½	25¼+	⅜
9⅞	6⅛	AllrtAut .40	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	3	59	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	26	373	55	54⅞	55 +	¼
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	6	32	31⅝	32 +	⅛
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	13	215	55⅛	54⅞	55 +	⅛
146	11	Amax pf .25		9	135½	132	13½+	4½
58i6	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		7	55	3⅛	55 +	1⅛
21¾	16¼	AKM ⅛,¼?	⅞				17⅞	17½—
37l4	29½	Amrc pf 2.8		1	33⅝	33⅝	33l38	1
55⅞	6⅛	AHess .60	7	631	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝+	⅜
62	45⅞	AHes pf 3.0		77	61l7	60¼	K	⅛⅞+
21i5	13¼	AAIrFllt	8	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
16¼	8⅛	Am Airlin	7	174	17⅞	2⅛	12⅞	
10	4⅞	AKNC	⅞			8l	8	
⅞	K⅛⅞	AKNJBaker 1	4	22	13	12⅝	12¾—	¼
43½	K⅝—⅛	ADrnds 2.80		104	4513	41	41⅞+	½
K⅛⅝	⅛	ABrnd pf1.78			223⅞	K⅛⅞	23l7-	1
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80		24	707	35⅞ 36⅛	36½—	
12¼		AmBldM .40a	6	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
K⅛⅛	38⅛	Amickan 5.40	7	93	36¼	36	36⅛	
23⅛	21	ACan pf .75		5	22⅞	22⅞	22l78	1
1⅛		AmCen Mtg	7	i4	i4	1i4	k16⅞	12½
K!—⅛	23l4	acksan .50		195	5	25⅝	K⅛ +	1
11	7¼	AmDistill		4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
58'	19¾	ADKISol .84	10	106	54	23¼	24	
7⅛	4¼	AmDualVt		32	⅞	16	[8	1
k14	12l4	adul pf .84a		14	14	14	14	
24⅛	20⅞	AmEKLPw 2	10	2	23⅞	23¼	23½+	⅛
9¼	8½	AFamlSt .32	5	56	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
6⅛	2¼	AmFKINSvs		12	3	2⅞	3 +	
24⅞	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		15	54⅝	5415	24 +	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		22	17⅛	16⅞	17	
17¼	12⅛	AmGnlns .68	8	55	18½	18	18⅛+	!
28	21¾	AmGln pf1.90		15	27⅝	57½	27½	
19⅛	13¼	AmGln pf.90		5	19l	18⅞	19¼+	⅜
18¼	13	AmHolst .80	4	43	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
37¼	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	883	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜+	⅜
37⅜	29½	AmHosp .40	21	420	34⅛	33⅝	34	
4⅜	2½	Am Invest	83	151	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
11⅜	5⅞	A Medici .24	7	64	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicp .10	5	298	8⅛	8	8⅛	
7⅞	4	Am Motors	6	1013	4	3⅞	4	
40⅞	32⅝	ANatR 2.64	7	373	39⅛	37⅞	39 +	1⅛
12¼	8⅞	AmSeal .40	7	x14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅞	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	6	17	14⅜	14½	14⅞+	⅛
23⅞	16⅜	AmStand 1.30	7	110	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝+	⅜
77	54½	A Std pf 4.75		52	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜—	⅛
8½	6	AmSteril .30	5	95	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	4	44	27	26¼	26⅞—	⅛
62⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1593	61½	59⅞	61⅛+	1¼
67	55	amT&Tpt 4		72	64½	62⅞	64⅛+	1½
49	43½	ATT pfA3.64		180	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞+	⅛
50⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		51	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	AWatWk .70	6	4	9½	9½	9½	
19¼	14⅛	Ameron 1	7	15	16⅛	16	16¼	
m 24⅜	1¼	Ametek 1.20	8	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
19⅞	13¼	Amfacinc 1	7	22	14⅛	14	14⅛+	¼
25⅞	25	AMPInc .41	31	202	33½	32⅝	33⅛+	½
13⅝	8⅛	Ampco .60	8	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅝	4⅞	Ampex Corp	11	167	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Amrep Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	27	39g7	39⅛	39⅞+	⅛
9	7⅞	Amstr pf .68		1	8	8	8	
49¼	34	Amsted 2	7	47	45½	44⅞	45⅛+	¾
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	8	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
31⅝	17⅞	Anacond .60	101	203	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅜
32⅛	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	6	59	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛—	⅛
48¼	35⅛	AndCly 1.60	9	8	46	45⅛	6 +	⅜
8¼	5	Angelica .16	7	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	6	Anlxter .20	5	18	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
12⅞	7⅛	Ansu Co .53t		47	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
19½	10¼	Apache .50b	6	31	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
27⅞	23⅛	Apco Oil	173	5	27⅞	27½	27¾+	½
3⅞	1½	Apeco Corp		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
88⅞	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z40	88½	88½	88½+	½
4⅛	2½	Appl'd Mag	11	22	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
14⅜	9⅞	ArcataN .60	6	62	13⅛	12½	13⅛+	½
21½	19⅛	ArchDan .20	9	514	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
?	3¼	Arctic Entr	10	30	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Arlster		43	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+	⅛
17⅞	15	AriaPSv 1.48	8	69	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
14⅞	6	ArkBest .35		4	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	114	26½	25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		79	2¼	2	2⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	Armada Cp	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
35½	25⅜	Armco 1.80	8	x63	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
52½	44⅛	Armr pf 4.75		z120	52⅛	52	52⅛	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	13	x427	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜+	⅜
21⅛	15	ArmRu .80	3	17	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
20¼	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
16	9⅝	Arvin .26e	4	35	14½	14	14⅛—	⅛
27⅞	25⅜	A vinin of 2		3	26⅝	26½	26½—	⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	14	106	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
29⅞	19⅝	AshiOil 1.70	6	147	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	¼
43	27⅛	AsdDrG 1.50	10	48	30⅝	30⅛	30½+	¼
14⅞	8⅛	Athlone .60	5	14	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
	1⅛	Atlco Mtg		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
21	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	77	21⅛	20¾	21⅛+	⅛
53	49⅛	AtlRich 1.60	12	1185	57⅛	55⅞	57⅛+	¾
195	137	AtlRch pf 3		x1	190½	190½	190½+	⅜
51	44½	AtlRC pf 3.75		z10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
71⅞	54⅞	AtlRc pf 2.8		x74	70⅛	69½	70⅛+	⅞
7⅛	3¼	Atlas Corp	19	318	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
35½	26½	Auto Data.24	21	139	28⅛	28	28⅛+	¼
7⅛	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	24	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
15⅞	4½	Avco Corp	2	155	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
1⅞	7-16	AvcoCp wt		9	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
41½	18⅛	AvcoCp pf		4	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	
29⅞	21½	Averyint .36	20	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	½
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	5	83	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	6	278	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	⅜
50⅛	37¼	AvonPd 1.80	17	439	46½	45¼	46⅛+	1⅛

B

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
4	1½	BTMtg .30e		13	1⅝	1½	1½	
36¼	18¾	BabckWil 1	7	132	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞+	1⅜
14⅝	4⅞	Bache .40e	5	27	8⅞	8	8⅝+	⅜
12⅛	7⅞	Bakerin .24	7	44	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	¼
55	40⅛	Bakrinil .42	14	153	49l55	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
13⅞	8½	BaldDH .68	6	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	⅛
16½	12⅞	BanCa .60	92	8	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
35i7	14⅛	Bandag .05e	10	313	14⅞	14⅜	14¾—	⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	12½	BangP pf 2		12	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
33⅛	28⅞	BkofNY 2.20	6	74	30⅜	30	30¼—	½
16⅞	11⅛	BkolVa .88	6	82	13¾	13½	13¾	
27⅞	24⅛	BankAm	11	427	25½	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
38	26⅞	DankTr 3	8	114	35	34⅞	34⅞—	¼
28⅞	25⅞	BnkT pf 2.50		16	28¼	27⅞	28¼+	¼
18	11⅞	BardCR .24	12	87	12⅞	12	12⅛+	⅛
17⅞	16⅛	BarnesGp .0	7	8	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
16½	7⅞	Basicinc .80	5	20	12⅛	12⅛	15⅛	
37	26½	Basic pf 2.50		z30	31	31	31	
30	22⅜	BatesMf .80	18	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
39l2	26	BauschL .80	9	35	27⅛	26½	27 +	⅜
46⅛	33	BaxtTrv .21	26	364	44⅜	43¾	44⅛—	⅛
21⅞	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	7	3	21⅛	21	21	
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	43	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
27⅛	21⅛	BeatFds .84	13	461	26½	26⅛	26⅝	
28⅞	22⅞	Beckmn .28	15	17	24	23⅞	24 +	¼
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	132	36	35½	35⅞+	⅜
23⅛	14	BeechA 1	7	38	20⅛	20	20⅛+	¼
17⅛	8⅛	Beker .28	63	96	9⅛	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
23⅛	13⅞	BelcoP .60e	8	37	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
25½	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	8	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
11⅞	7	BeldinHe .36b	6	7	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
25½	15	BellHow .84		84	19½	18⅞	19¼+	⅜
52½	48	BellCda 3.72	7	10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
30	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	7	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
45¼	37⅜	Bendix 2	9	44	39⅞	39½	39⅞+	⅛
26¼	17⅝	BenflCp 1.45	5	161	23⅜	23	23⅛+	⅛
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.30		3	54	53⅝	53⅝—	½
28⅜	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z30	29	28⅞	29 +	¼
4⅛	1⅛	BenfSld Mtg		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Bengt B .07e	6	56	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2¾	Berkey Pho		44	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
22⅞	13⅞	Best Prod	14	572	23⅞	21½	23⅞+	1⅜
48	33	BethStl 2	8	473	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	
35⅞	30½	BigThree .40	18	387	33⅛	32	33 +	1
28⅞	17⅝	BlackDr .40	17	414	17⅞	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .48a	5	27	8⅞	8¼	8⅞—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	168	19⅞	19⅛	19½+	⅜
23⅛	20¼	BlueBell .80	6	491	22⅞	22½	22½—	⅛
5⅞	3½	Bluebird Inc	6	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Bobbie Brks	7	21	3⅞	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
46⅛	24⅞	Boeing 1	11	304	41⅞	41	41	
30⅞	23½	BoiseCas .80	11	308	28⅞	28⅛	28½+	¼
20	17⅛	Bk Month1.20	7	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
33⅞	26	Borden 1.40	9	x338	31¼	30⅞	31¼	
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	7	162	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
4½	2⅛	Bormans		3	3⅞	3½	3⅝—	⅛
27	22⅞	BosEd 2.44	11	73	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
12¼	10⅛	BosE lf 1.17		15	12⅛	12al	12¼+	⅛
K⅛⅝⅛	13⅞	BsE pf 1.46		15	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
14⅛	8⅞	Braniff .24	10	1034	10	9⅝	10	
22⅞	15⅛	BraunCF .50	6	40	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
33⅛	26¼	Brig Str .92	15	122	27⅝	27	27⅛+	⅜
83⅛	66½	BristMy 1.80	14	87	69	68½	69 +	½
50½	42	BristM pf 2		7	43	45⅝	43 +	⅜
12½	9½	BritPet .33e	16	662	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	
36½	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	6	28	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	24	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
25½	25¾	Bk'UG pf2.47		8	26⅛	26½	26⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		17	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
13½	10⅛	BrwnC 22e	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
26	18⅛	BwnGp 1.30	7	21	20	19⅞	20 +	⅜
8⅞	5⅜	BrwnFer .20	9	14	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
18⅞	11	Brunswk .50	8	196	15⅛	15⅛	15½+	¼
23⅛	11	BrushW .80	7	45	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞+	1
33½	18	BucyEr .64	14	180	26⅛	25⅝	26½+	⅜
19⅛	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	4	76	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
55½	49	BuddCo pf 5		z10	57¼	57¼	57¼+	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Budglnd .24f	6	5	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
26⅛	20½	BuffFd 1.20?	8	5	22½	22	22½+	⅛
11⅛	6	Bu ova .05l		47	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	BurkHil 1.86		33	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
15½	11⅛	BunkrR pf1.50		7	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
74	23⅞	Bur'lnd 1.40	7	x183	26⅛	26⅛	26½+	⅜
43½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	6	121	41	40	41 +	1
7⅛	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30½	24⅛	Burndy .88	11	x34	25⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	½
103½	82⅛	Burrghs .60	21	461	91⅛	90	91⅜+	1⅛
30⅛	17	ButtesG Oil	5	33	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛

C

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
5	45⅛	CBS 1.66	10	227	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞—	1
4⅛	1⅛	CC' Corp		47	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	⅛	CIMtg Gp		13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	CIHlt Inv		21	3⅛	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	CITFin 2.20	1	103	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	1
1⅛	7-16	CL Assets		9	⅝	9-16	9-16—	1-16
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		4	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp	17	47	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅜
8¼	5½	CNA Finl	7	70	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	½
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		14	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
13⅞	11	CNAI 1.08a		10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 23.0	9	235	44⅛	43½	44 +	⅜
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	32	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜+	⅜
4½	1½	CabCab For		89	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
32⅞	18⅝	CabotC 1.08	8	31	32½	31⅞	32⅜+	⅜
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		33	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8¼	3	Cal Finanl	8	10	8	7⅞	8	
18⅛	15¼	CalPUt 16.0	10	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
17½	10⅛	Callahn 60r.	17	13	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camm Brn		14	1½	1⅛	1½	
27½	16½	CmpRL .60e	19	88	22	21½	21½—	⅜
35⅞	29⅞	CamSp 1.36	11	64	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛+	⅜
31½	28⅛	CampTag 11.2	9	6	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
19½	13	CdnPac 86.e	7	38	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
12⅛	7½	Cana'R .44	10	2	8	8	8	
56	42¼	CapCitis 20.	12	23	51⅞	51½	51⅞+	⅜
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	10	104	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	¼
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		15	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
35⅞	30	Carbor 11.2	8	65	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe	44	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
16½	10¼	Carlisle .88	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg 2.0	40	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23½	17⅛	CaroPw 172.	8	548	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
30⅛	26⅞	CarP pf 2.67		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
34½	2l4	carTec 180	7	13	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	⅜
18⅝	11¼	CarrCp 5.2	14	775	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	½
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
25¼	17⅛	CartHaw .90	10	123	21⅞	21	21⅛+	⅜
43⅛	33	CartHw pf 2		21	36¼	36	36¼+	1
8⅛	6¼	CartWall .40	28	52	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞—	⅛
11	8⅛	CascNG .73r	5	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
17⅛	15	CastlCk .80b	6	46	16	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
62¼	53⅛	CalrpTr 1.50	12	729	58⅛	57	58 +	1
19⅛	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
53	41⅛	Celanse 2.80	8	46	47	46⅛	46⅞+	⅛
52	45⅛	Celn pfA4.50		1	50¼	50¼	50¼+	¼
14	7⅛	Centex .12	13	76	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	183	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	¼
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	11	19	18⅞	18⅞	
18⅛	15⅛	CenllLt 1.60	11	91	18	17¼	18 +	¼
31½	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		z150	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
29¼	25½	CnlLt pf 2.62		z400	28⅛	28½	28½—	⅜
15¼	12⅞	CenlIPS 1.28	9	56	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
24½	18	CenLaE 1.40	10	267	25¼	24	25¼+	1
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	65	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
15	13⅛	CenSoya .76	6	227	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
24⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	330	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	¼
35⅛	19⅛	CentrDat .60	12	322	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	1
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	10	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	8	6	28⅛	28¼	28¼—	⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	8	235	23⅞	23	23⅞+	⅜
28⅛	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		44	24	23½	24 +	½
13⅞	11	ChemSp .68	9	173	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
5⅛	2⅞	ChartrCo .08	9	71	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
26⅞	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	6	77	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
8½	⅞	ChaseFd .60e		32	8⅛	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
32¼	25⅛	ChaseM 2.20	12	384	28⅛	28½	28⅞	
4	2	ChaseT .83e		45	2¼	2	2⅛	
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	11	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
52	25¼	Chemin 1.40	6	301	26⅞	26	26⅞+	½
43⅜	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	263	38⅞	37⅛	38⅛—	¼
30	25⅛	ChesePn .76	16	263	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
40⅛	34⅛	Chessie 2.37	6	68	34⅜	34½	34⅜	
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		17	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		4	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
35⅛	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	13	31	27¾	27½	27¾	
3⅛	2⅛	ChkFull .10t		12	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9⅞	4½	Chris Craft		40	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
21	11½	ChCft cvpf		4	14⅜	14	14 —	⅛
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	41	13	12½	13 +	½
22⅞	10⅞	Chrysler .15e	5	523	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	CInBell .60	8	4	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
20½	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	387	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	¼
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z700	46	45½	46	
105	97	CinG pf 9.30		z30	104½	104½	104½	
105⅛	79⅜	CinG pf 9.52		z150	105	105⅛	105½—	¼
35½	18¼	CinMila 1.40	15	140	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛+	¼
37⅞	27⅛	Cit.corp .96	10	1267	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
57½	385	citiesSv 2.80	8	252	57¼	55⅞	57l4+	1⅛
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		28	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
12½	7	CltyInvst .66	8	1757	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅜
25	1¼	Cityln pf1.31		1	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	1⅛
24	16½	City ln pfB 2		114	24⅛	23½	24¼+	⅜
11½	0	Cityh pf 1.10		46	11⅛	11	11	
45⅛	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	11	113	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	8	77	14¼	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
73⅜	47	CvCliff 1.50	13	30	68½	67⅛	67⅞+	⅛
32⅞	26½	ClvElll 2.56	10	77	32⅛	32	32⅛+	⅛
67¼	78	ClElll pf7.55		z500	87	87	87 +	2
122½	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z20	121½	121½	121½	
14⅜	10⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	287	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	CluetPea .40	5	128	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
13⅛	10¼	CluetIP pf		7	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	128	9⅝	9⅜	9⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	CstSG pf1.83		4	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅜
19¼	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		7	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
9⅞	6⅛	CocaBtl .40a	11	122	7⅛	6⅞	7	
95¼	77⅛	CocaCol 2.65	19	219	82¼	81¼	82¼+	⅜
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .59	9	18	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
14	8⅛	ColeNat .60	6	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Colecc Ind	15	75	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
31¼	7⅞	ColgPal .88	14	457	26⅛	25	26⅛+	⅜
15⅛	9⅞	CollinAlk .56	6	95	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	
9½	4⅞	CollinF .05e	7	160	8⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	8	82	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	
25	19⅞	ColonlSt 1.45	7	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
55⅛	28½	Coltlnd 2.50	5	60	49½	483	49½+	⅞
27⅛	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		6	25¼	25½	26¼+	¾
79⅞	47⅛	Col pf 4.25		2	68½	68⅛	68⅛+	⅜
25⅞	22¼	ColGas 2.14	8	140	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
60	55⅛	CoGas pf5.62		1	57½	57½	57½	
59⅛	54⅛	ColGs pf5.48		1	58½	58½	58½+	⅜
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	4	94	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	ColCOh 2.20	8	55	25⅛	24⅞	25	
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		18	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
20¼	12⅛	Combo Com	7	38	16	15⅛	16 +	⅜
49⅞	32⅛	CombEng 2	9	58	43	42½	42⅛—	⅜
43½		CmE pf 1.70		1	37	37	37 —	1
29¼	13	CombEq .10r	10	16	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
31½	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	1514	30⅞	29⅞	30¼+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	ComEdB wt		5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
22½	17½	ComE pf1.4?		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20¼	ComE pf1.90		14	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
23⅛	21¼	ComwE pf 2		10	23⅛	23½	23⅛+	⅛
27½	25⅛	Co E pf2.37		55	27⅛	27	27⅛	
32⅛	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		35	31⅛	31½	31⅛	
93⅛	87	ComE pf8.40		4	98	98	98	
11⅛	6⅛	ComwO		310	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	½
22⅛	18	ComO pf1.72		x47	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
31⅛	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	184	29⅞	28⅛	29 +	⅜
39⅛	18⅛	Comper .05e	7	28	24½	24	24⅞+	⅜
8		Compul Sci	8	88	6	5⅛	6 +	¼
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	x1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	19⅞	ConeMil's 1	4	17	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12	Congolm .50	7	15	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
23⅛	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	51	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅞	19⅛	Conrac .89E	7	7	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
20	.5	ConEd 1.60	5	210	19	18⅛	19	
50½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z20	48¼	48¼	48¼+	¼
54⅛	44	ConEd pf 5		1	51½	51½	51½	
25¼	19⅛	ConFds 1.35	8	86	24½	23¼	24½+	⅞
65	56½	ConF pf 4.50		20	63⅛	63⅛	63⅞—	½
27⅛	18½	ConFrgt .80	8	x16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
30⅛	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	62	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
116	108¼	CnG pf 10.96		z100	115	115	115	
22⅛	9	ConsuPow 2	7	147	21½	21¼	21½+	¼
50	40	CnPw pf4.50		z100	43	48	48 —	½
81½	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z90	80½	80	80½+	⅛
26¼	25¼	CnPw pf2.43		9	25½	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
71¼	60¼	CnPw pf5.50		3	68⅛	68⅛	68¼+	⅛
9¼	5¼	ContAir Lin		97	6⅛	6⅛	6½+	⅛
8⅛	?	ContCop .50		48	5⅛	5½	5⅝+	⅛
54	41⅛	ContlCp 2.80	18	147	51⅞	50½	51⅞+	⅜
59⅛	45¼	CtIC pfA2.50		2	55¼	55¼	55¼	
34⅛	26⅛	CntlGrp 2	8	642	33½	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
55⅞	35⅛	ContlCp 2.40	7	41	51⅞	50⅞	51 —	⅛
14⅛	9⅞	ContllP 1.28	7	45	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
2	1¼	Contll Rlty		73	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	33	Cont Oll 1.2	9	x595	36⅛	35¼	36¼+	1
109	81¼	ContOllpf 2		x1	95½	95½	95½+	3
15⅛	12¼	ContTel 1.08	10	229	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Control Dat	9	230	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
48	40⅛	CnDt pf 4.50		z200	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
35½	26⅛	Corwd 2.20	8	4	34⅛	34⅛	34½—	½
6	2½	CookUn .39t	5	44	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
41½	29	Cooperln .84	10	21	36⅛	35⅞	36 +	¼
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	16	78	8½	8	8½+	⅜
16⅞	9⅛	CoopTR .60	3	11	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
17⅛	12	CopT pf 1.25		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Copeind .68	8	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	CoppRg .50a		41	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cornura Cp		84	2	1⅛	2 +	⅛
80	43⅛	CornG 1.12a	15	85	66¼	65½	66⅛+	⅛
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		14	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Cow'es .56	15	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	CoxBdcl .55	10	8	32⅛	32	32 —	⅛
16⅜	7¼	Craig .20	4	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅞	23¼	Crane 1.20	4	133	28¼	27⅞	27½+	⅜
4⅛	3¼	CreditF .24	9	44	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	CrockN 1.60	8	53	25⅛	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
42⅛	35½	CrockN pf 3		15	40⅛	40	40⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10½	CrompK .80	7	17	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅛
33⅛	18⅛	Cr uHi	11	31	27	26¼	27 +	⅜
22⅛	15⅞	Crown Cork	7	31	19	18½	19 +	⅛
49	35⅛	CrwZel 1.80	11	91	42⅛	42¼	43⅛	
20¼	13⅛	Cuibro 1.32	6	4	19⅛	19½	19½	
11	7⅛	Cu'llgan .40	9	15	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
45½	19⅛	CummEng 1	9	33	41½	41⅛	41⅛	
126⅛	79	Cum pf 7.50		z100	115½	115½	115½	
12⅛	11	Currinc 1.08		11	12⅞	12¼	12¼	
10⅞	10	CurtlsWr .60	9	241	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
40⅛	26⅛	CutlerH 1.80	8	73	36⅛	35½	35⅞—	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CyclopsCp 1.20	4	20	21⅛	21¼	21⅛—	⅛
31⅞	21⅛	Cyprus 1.40	16	82	22⅛	21⅛	22 —	¼

D

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
8¼	4⅛	DPF Inc	11	14	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10¼	7	DanRiv .40	6	91	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅜
29½	19⅛	DanaCp .84	9	268	27	26	27 +	1⅜
41	27½	Dartlnd .64b	8	137	32¼	30⅞	32¼	
41½	32¼	Dartlndpf 2		26	36⅛	35	35⅞+	¼
63⅛	37⅛	Data Genl	22	255	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞+	⅜
17⅛	10⅛	Dayco .50b	4	39	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞—	⅛
35½	25¼	DaytnHud 1	9	17	32¼	30⅞	32⅛+	½
20	17	DaytPL 11.66	10	x88	18⅜	18½	18⅜	
83	72¼	DPLpf 7.70		y50	85	85	85 +	4
34½	29	Deere 1.10	8	396	31⅞	31¼	31⅝+	⅜
29½	22⅛	DelMon 1.50	7	27	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	¼
14⅞	12½	DelmaP 1.20	9	33	13⅛	13⅛	13½+	⅛
45⅞	36⅛	DeltaAir .70	11	227	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltec Intl	33	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltona Crp		37	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
23½	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	7	5	20⅛	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	11	281	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
34⅞	27½	Dentsply .80	15	2	31	31	31 +	⅛
25½	15½	Deseret .40	14	10	24½	23⅞	24½+	½
17⅞	5⅛	DeSotoln .60	7	21	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	266	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		3	61⅛	61½	61½	
80⅛	65	DetE pf 7.68		z10	78	78	78	
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z140	75½	75½	75½+	1
27⅛	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		109	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
27¼	24¼	DeE pfB2.75		20	27	26¾	27 +	⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Dexter .60	8	7	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio .05e	9	4	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
13⅞	9	DialFinl .70	6	9	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
42½	33⅛	Diamlnt 2	8	17	36⅛	36	36⅛+	½
22⅛	15⅛	DiamM 1.72f	4	56	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
83	52⅛	DiamSh 2.20	8	103	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛+	1⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Dia pfD 1.20		36	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅜
10⅞	7	DickAB .40	10	13	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
10½	8¼	Dictaphn .60	11	63	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
15	10½	Diebold .44	9	17	13	12⅞	13 +	½
122½	135⅛	Digital Eqpt	24	269	162	149½	161½+	2
50⅛	49⅛	DigitlEq wi		94	50⅛	50¼	50⅛+	½
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	4	59	8⅛	8½	8⅝+	⅛
25⅞	22¼	Dilingm pf 2		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	¼
37½	28⅛	DillonCo 1.08b	13	15	37⅞	31⅛	31⅛	
63	41⅛	Disney .10b	19	624	45⅛	44⅛	46 +	1⅜
6¼	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		83	1	15-16	15-16—1	1-16
17⅛	11	DrPeppr .40	19	268	14⅛	14	14¼+	⅛
45⅛	32½	DomeM .80a	13	47	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	DonLuJ .10e	8	24	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	
24⅛	17⅛	Donnelly .68	12	550	22⅛	22⅞	22 +	⅛
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	28	18⅛	18⅛	18½+	¼
13⅛	6⅛	Dorsey .40	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
38¼	33⅛	DoverCp .90	10	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞+	¼
56⅛	39⅛	Dow Ch 1	13	1466	43⅛	41⅞	43⅛+	1½
37½	26⅛	DowJones 1.16	16	283	27¼	27	27 +	¼
25	19⅛	Dravo .85	8	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	
47	38	Dresser .80	10	184	39¼	38½	39¼+	⅞
18⅛	16	DrexBd 1.44		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅛	6¼	Dreyfus .40e	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
127¼	117⅛	duPont 4.25e	12	325	129¼	125⅛	108½+	2⅞
49⅞	44⅛	duPnt pf3.50		2	50	50	50 +	⅛
64½	59	duPnt pf4.50		3	62⅛	62½	62⅛+	¼
22¼	16⅛	DukeP 1.60	9	219	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	¼
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		2	85⅛	85⅛	86⅛+	⅞
93½	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z8430	89	87⅛	88⅛+	⅛
30	26⅛	Duke pf 2.69		10	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	DunBrd 1.06	16	130	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅜
20⅛	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	83	19½	19¼	19⅛	
26	23	Dq 2.1pf 2.10		z50	25	25	25	
25¼	21½	DuqLMpf 2		z150	23½	23¼	23½+	¼
25½	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z400	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
30	26⅛	DuqL pf 2.75		z1180	28⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
87¼	78	Duqn pf 7.20		z90	84½	84	84 —	1½
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	6	60	9	8⅞	8⅞	

E

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
19½	13½	EG&G .38	13	42	16	15⅝	16 +	⅜
14¼	10⅛	ELT .07e	10	8	11½	11	11	
5⅛	2⅞	EMILt .19e	9	164	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
43¼	27⅛	ESystm 1.40b	8	10	39⅛	38⅛	39 —	
39⅛	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
22⅞	16⅛	EascoCp .60	7	34	20¼	20	20⅛+	⅛
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin	62	153	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	EastGsF .80	8	219	24⅞	24½	24⅛+	¼
17	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	33	16	15⅞	16 —	
103¼	82¼	EasKd 1.56a	22	1072	87⅛	84⅛	87⅛+	3⅛
44⅛	29½	Eaton 2	9	25	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞+	¼
27½	21	Echlin .48	12	60	22⅛	21¾	22⅛+	¼
30	21⅛	EckrdJk .36	16	154	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	¼
15	12½	EckrdNC .24	13	35	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	6	50⅛	50½	50⅛+	⅛
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	333	14⅛	14	14⅛	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	EDS .60	14	13	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	ElMem Mg	3	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10¼	5	EIMM pf 1k		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
16¼	16⅛	ElginNt n	10	79	17	16⅛	17 +	1
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	7	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
31¼	25¼	EltraCp 1.16	7	25	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	⅛
41½	34	EmerEl .80	19	212	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
50½	3?¼	Emery 1.20	19	73	34⅛	33⅛	34½	
15	8⅛	Emeryln .40	10	24	11½	11⅛	11¼	
37	26⅛	Emhart 1.30	7	94	31½	30⅛	31½+	⅜
48	34⅛	Emhart pf		6	41½	41¼	41¼	
16⅛	10½	EmpDE 1.36	11	1	16	15	15 +	⅛
6¼	4½	Em 4.7pf .47		z2700	5½	5½	5½	
6¼	5	EmD Spf .50		z50	6	6	6	
10½	9⅛	EmpDis pf.82		z100	10	10	10	
16	1'	EmpGas .20	6	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
37⅛	22⅛	EnglndM 1	8	638	32½	31½	32½+	1
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
27⅛	21⅛	Enserch 1.72	9	296	25⅞	35⅛	25⅛+	⅜
112	105½	Ens pf 10.32		z50	109	109	109	
25⅛	21⅛	Entex 1.20	9	59	25⅛	24	25⅛+	1⅛
37⅛	10⅞	Envrtec .20e	10	125	31	30½	31	
29	21½	Equifax 2a	9	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
11⅛	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	9	11	10⅞	11	
34⅛	29½	EquitGs 2.84	7	7	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	¼
23⅛	17⅛	EqutLf 2.29e	12	10	22½	22¼	22⅛	
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	93	31½	31⅛	31½+	⅛
8½	4½	Esquire .16l	14	26	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	⅛
10	5⅛	Esterline .36	7	6	7	7	7	
49¼	39⅛	Ethyl 1.5	6	43	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛+	⅜
53⅛	39⅛	Ethyl pf 2.40		3	52⅛	52½	52⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5	EvansPd .40	7	297	11	10½	11 +	½
27⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	9	175	26	25	25⅛—	⅜
21	18	Exclsr 1.76e		12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
55⅞	50	Exxon 1.40	8	2630	52¼	52	52½+	¼

F

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
27⅛	16⅛	FMC 1	9	277	20	19½	20 +	¼
39⅛	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		17	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	½
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	8	48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6½	FabriCtr .12	5	26	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5	Facet Entrp	11	24	5⅛	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
55¼	35⅛	FairCam .80	35	238	44½	42¼	44⅛+	2¼
11⅛	6⅛	Fairlnd .30	10	88	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	7	9	11½	11⅛	11½	
13⅛	5	Farah Mfg		18	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		45	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	12	23½	23¼	23⅛+	⅜
25	12⅛	FedMog 1.20e	7	42	23	22	22⅛+	⅜
17	13⅛	FedNMt .88	6	574	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
19⅛	16½	FedPaBd .90	4	5	17½	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
15½	10⅛	FSign .60a	6	31	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
63	42	FedDSt 1.36	13	484	44⅛	44	44⅛+	⅛
36	21¾	Ferro 1.25	8	4	32	31⅛	22 +	½
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebc Cp		69	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜
5⅛	3⅛	FldFin .20e	4	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	26	FideIUn 2.40	7	6	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMll 1	5	14	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
11⅛	7	Filtrol Cp	5	54	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅜
16	9⅛	FinSanB .28	5	65	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
15⅞	9½	FinlFed .40	5	182	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	99	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
17¼	12¼	FstChar .801	7	171	17⅛	16⅞	17	
23⅛	16½	FstChic .96	8	505	20½	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
46½	36⅛	FstlnBn 1.20	10	30	38	37⅛	38	
14⅛	8½	FstMiss .36	10	167	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
30	22⅛	FstNBo 1.88	8	65	26⅛	25⅛	26¼+	⅜
24	20⅛	FstNStBn 2	8	6	22⅛	21⅞	22	
17½	14¼	FstPa 1.32	44	124	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
6⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		31	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6¼	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	9	20	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	7	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	FischM 1.10	8	6	26⅛	26	25	
13	8⅛	FishFds .40	6	35	10	9⅞	10	
17½	9⅛	FishrScl .28	6	24	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
20⅛	14	FleetEnt .40	15	62	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	7	21	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
13½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	16	77	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	16	19⅛	19	19⅛	
61⅛	50¼	Flin pfA 4.50		z50	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16¼	FlaE Coast	9	2	19⅛	19¼	19⅛+	⅛
18	13⅛	FlaGas 1	8	185	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
28⅞	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	745	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅜
35⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	9	39	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
29⅛	19¼	FlaStl 1.50	12	3	21¼	21½	21½+	⅛
45½	30	FluorCp .80	10	169	35	34¼	35⅞+	⅛
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20	9	17	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
14½	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	7	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
60⅛	43⅛	FordM 3.20	5	510	57	56	56⅞+	⅜
184	13½	ForMcK 1	6	48	13⅛	13¼	13⅞	
29⅞	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		2	24¼	24¼	24⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		8	15	15	15	
40¼	78⅛	FtHowP .64	10	303	30⅛	29⅞	30¼+	⅛
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	6	38	31⅛	30⅞	31¼	
49⅞	27½	Foxboro 1	10	13	42⅛	42¼	42⅛+	⅛
35⅛	23¼	FrnklnM .70	10	123	27⅛	26½	27⅞+	⅛
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	11	54	28⅛	27½	28	
17⅞	7⅛	Frigtrnc .10e	19	112	13	12⅞	13	
29	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	7	26	26½	26⅛	26½+	½
10⅛	4½	Fuqualnd .08e		1254	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅜

G

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
17⅞	10⅛	GAFCp .60	6	108	11⅞	11¼	11⅞—	¼
22⅛	15⅞	GAFpf 1.20		12	17⅛	17¼	17⅛+	⅜
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	76	29	28	28 —	1⅛
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	26	5	6	5⅞	6	
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	8	28	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	10	23½	23	23½+	⅜
40¼	32¼	Gannett 1	18	146	37⅞	37¼	37⅞+	⅜
14	6½	GapStrs .15e	7	44	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞—	⅛
31	17⅛	GardDen .76	16	142	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	15	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	28	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Galeway In	3	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
26	18	Gearhrt .28	11	26	24½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9¼	Gemini Cap		22	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
15½	12¼	Gemln 1.20a		2	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAlnv 1.06e		24	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
50½	35⅛	GenAmOll 1	15	62	48¼	47¼	47⅞—	⅛
11	8⅛	GenBanc .80	13	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅞	9¼	GnCab'e .72	8	261	10¼	9⅞	10	
26¼	17	GCinma .68	7	42	20¼	19⅞	20	
6⅞	3⅛	Gen Develpt	5	24	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
65	37⅛	Gen Dynam	6	173	48¼	46	48 +	2⅛
58⅛	46	GenEl 1.80	14	992	53½	52⅛	53½+	½
34⅛	25⅛	GnFood 1.50	9	703	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	½
20½	15⅛	GnGth 1.34e	17	65	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞—	¼
14⅛	8⅛	GenHost .60		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Geninsf .22f	18	172	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅜
35⅛	27⅛	Gnlnstr pf 3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
21	13½	GenMed .30	8	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
34¼	26⅛	GenMills .76	14	300	30⅞	30¼	30⅜+	¼
74¼	57⅛	GnMot 3.15e	8	1859	74	72⅛	73⅞+	⅝
73⅛	65	GnMotSpf 5		3	71	70⅞	71 +	½
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	14	27	6½	6⅛	6½+	¼
19½	15⅛	GPubUt 1.68	9	68	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .40	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
56⅛	34⅛	GnSignal 1.04	13	61	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛+	½
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	GTelEl 2	9	753	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞+	⅛
35⅛	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		23	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
283	26½	GTIEl pf2.48		21	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
16½	14¼	GTFl pf 1.30		z230	15	15	15	
25½	18	GTire 1.10b	5	148	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
		Genesco Inc	5	58	5½	5¼	5¼	
24⅛	18⅛	Genstar 1.20	5	1	22¼	22¼	22¼+	¼
41⅞	30⅛	GenuPts .76	17	269	35¼	34⅛	35¼+	⅛
35⅛	30	GaPacif .80	18	535	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
27⅛	26⅛	GaPw pf2.52		5	27	26⅞	27	
29	26	GaPw pf2.75		10	28⅛	28¼	28⅛+	¼
83⅞	78¼	GaPw pf7.72		z40	81	81	81	
26⅛	19¼	Gerber 1.30	7	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
194½	152	GettyOll 2e	14	37	190	188	190 +	1½
18	16¼	GettO pf1.20		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	GiantPC .60	7	11	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
10⅛	7¼	Gibr Fin	6	189	10	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	GiddLew .40	9	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9¼	GifldHill .44	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Gillette 1.50	9	673	25½	25	25½+	⅛
18	7⅛	Ginos Inc	6	145	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
14⅛	6¼	GleasW .18e		x6	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
11¼	6¼	Global Mar		63	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	GlobeUn 1	4	8	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	55	18¼	18¼	18¼	
20⅛	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		41	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	⅛
29⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	400	113	24	23½	24 —	⅛
25¼	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	16	339	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
16¼	9⅛	GorJwtA .32	5	5	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
26⅛	22	Gou'd 1	9	113	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛+	⅞
29	19¼	Gould pf1.35		8	27⅛	27½	27⅛+	⅛
33⅛	24¼	Grace 1.70	9	311	27⅞	27½	27⅛+	¼
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .35	16	x181	29¼	28½	29⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	GrandUn 1	5	1	16	16	16	
17⅛	12¼	Granltvl .90	5	x7	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
19⅛	13¼	GrayDrg .60	5	25	15½	15	15½+	⅛
15⅛	10½	GtAtlPac	8	124	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
24½	17⅞	GtLkD 1.20a	7	17	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	1⅛
17⅛	14⅛	GtNolr 1.25a	13	2	17	17	17	
34¼	27½	GtNorNek 1	8	48	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	GtWnFin .50	8	339	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
31⅞	16½	GtWest Unit	6	6	20¼	20	20¼—	⅛
20¼	16⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		2	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
18¼	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	24	16	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	191	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		47	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Groller Inc		43	1½	1¼	1½+	¼
18⅛	14	Grumm .80	4	18	16½	16¼	16¼+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Guardin .30	8	2	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3½	1	Guard Mtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14¼	GulfWstn .60	4	1823	17	16	17 +	1
8½	2¼	GlfWInd wi		935	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	½
102½	74	G.fWpf 3.87		1	80	80	80 +	2½
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.50		100	33⅛	36½	38 +	1½
12⅛	7½	G.fLfHld .60	7	2030	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	GulfOil 1.80	7	x701	27	26⅞	26⅞	
21⅛	13¼	Gulfresrc 1	6	413	15⅛	14¼	14⅛	
31	18⅛	GlfR pfA .20		3	20½	20	20⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18	GlfR pfB 1.30		4	19	19	19 —	½
21⅛	19⅛	GlfR pfc1.60		12	21	20¾	21 +	½
15⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	9	198	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z10	54	54	54 +	½
6⅛	3⅛	Gulton Ind	7	5	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛

H

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
7⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
20¼	14¼	HallFB .66	13	78	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	⅜
17½	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
69⅞	48⅛	Hallbrtn .55	14	367	64½	63⅛	64⅛	
23⅞	16¼	HamrIP 1.20	6	50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Hammond	15	79	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	HanJSec 1.47e		30	17⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
22⅞	19⅛	HanJInv 1.88e		10	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Handlmn .20	9	46	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	6	16	28	28	28	
2?4	14⅛	HanesCp 1	5	11	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
60½	43⅛	Hanna 1.60	9	9	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
30⅛	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	12	28½	28	28 —	½
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees		9	11	7	6⅞	7
22⅛	14	Harnishf .80	5	143	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
14⅛	12	Harrah .32a	7	8	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
38¼	31⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	48	32⅞	32½	32⅞+	⅛
55½	33⅛	Harris 1.40	10	17	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛+	¼
27⅛	18⅛	Harsco 1.30b	6	48	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	¼
14½	8¼	HartSMx .72	8	8	11⅞	11¼	11⅞+	⅛
25¼	17⅛	HarteHk .45	11	29	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	1½
17⅛	15⅛	HattSe 1.44a	24	32	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
24	20	HawllEl 1.77	9	30	23	22⅛	23	
18⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1b	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	3¼	Hazeltine	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Hecks .12	7	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	HeclaM .30t	228	18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
16½	9	HelmBr .60	6	11	16⅛	16¼	16⅛+	⅛
31⅞	26½	HeinzHJ 1.08	8	137	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
32	25½	Heinz pf 1.70		4	26	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
9⅛	5	Helene Curt	6	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
29⅛	19½	HellerInt .92	8	10	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
45½	30⅛	HelmerP .35	11	21	43⅛	42½	43⅛+	⅛
33	27	Hercules 1	15	72	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
27½	18½	HershyFd 1.12	7	21	21½	21⅞	21½	
23⅛	7⅛	Hesston		41	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	½
25½	15⅛	Hestn pf 1.60		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
59¼	43¼	Heub.ln 1.20	13	453	44	43½	43⅞+	⅛
117⅛	80	HewltPk .30	29	173	84½	82½	84½+	1⅛
7⅛	4½	High Voltg.05e	18	9	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
20¼	15	HiltonHil .70	9	36	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
28	20⅛	Hobart .92	11	29	21½	21	21¼+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	HoernW .90	8	160	19⅛	19¼	19⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	HoffEle .12e	7	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
40	10⅛	Holiday .40	10	258	11½	11¼	11½+	⅜
46⅛	32⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	40	36½	36¼	36¼+	⅛
44⅛	24⅛	Homestk 1a	17	144	34½	34	34½+	⅜
56⅛	32¼	Honywll 1.40	9	248	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅞
14½	9¼	HoovBB 1	7	28	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Horizon Cp		44	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	HospAff .24b	7	5	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	
28½	20¼	HospCpA .32	9	98	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
16	8¼	Hostlntl .40	430	57	9¼	8⅞	9	
17⅛	10¼	Houdail .90	6	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅛	11½	HousMlf .72	6	10	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	HousFab .28	7	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21⅛	15¼	HoushF 1.20	7	291	19⅛	19¼	19½+	⅛
47½	35½	HouF pf 2.37		2	43¼	43¼	43¼	
27	29¼	HouF pf 2.50		4	34	34	34 —	½
28⅛	20¼	HousLP 1.76	7	559	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
25⅛	25	HousNG .60	10	273	29	28¼	28¼—	½
17⅛	9⅛	HowJohn .28	8	319	11⅛	10½	11 +	⅛
5⅛	1	Hubbrd 1.20		15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	10	6½	6½	6½	
52½	37⅛	HughsTl .50	13	1005	39¼	38½	39¼+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .40	9	81	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	14	60	12½	12	12½+	½
15⅛	13⅛	HutlnEF .60	4	34	15⅛	14⅛	15¼+	½
17⅛	11¼	Huyck .60	12	39	10⅛	12	12⅛+	¼
15	8¼	Hydromt .52	5	57	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛

I

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
21⅛	16⅛	ICInds 1.40	6	61	19	18⅛	19 +	¼
42½	33⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		18	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	½
5⅛	3	ICN Pharm	18	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlty		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
45⅛	34½	INACp 2.10	14	98	44¼	43⅛	44¼+	½
19⅛	15⅛	INAIn 1.59a		x12	19¼	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	IUIntl .90	10	85	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
30	25	IdahoP 2.16	11	59	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	IdealBa 1.20	9	118	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	½
93½	58	Ideal pf 4.75		2	89¼	88¼	89¼+	⅜
9⅛	6½	IdeaToy .32b	5	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
27½	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	146	26	25⅞	26	
26½	22½	IlPow pf2.04		z10	25	25	25 —	1
30	2:	ITW .56	14	31	24	23⅛	24 +	½
15⅞	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	39	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	14	307	33	32	33 +	⅜
7⅛	4⅛	IncmCap .80e		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
115	10?	Indlm pf 12		z40	115	114	115 +	2
25	19⅛	IndlGas 2.12	7	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	82	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
17⅛	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	10	15⅛	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Inexco oil	29	82	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
95½	75	IngerR 2.68	12	184	75	73½	73⅞—	1⅛
57½	44½	IngR pf 2.35		18	47½	46⅛	46⅞—	⅛
34	24	Inlnd Con 1	7	22	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
58⅛	41	InlndStl 2.60	11	78	50⅛	50	50⅛+	⅛
14	7⅛	Inmont .60	5	874	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Insilco .80e	7	156	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
17½	12⅛	Insll pfA1.25		15	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
31¼	20⅛	InspCop .25e		6	25	24⅛	25	
2½	1	Instit InvTr		18	1	1	1	
49⅞	39⅛	Interco 1.66	8	93	42½	42¼	42⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7	Intergan .32	4	33	8⅛	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Intercti Div		11	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
32½	23¼	Interlak 2.20	5	33	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
288½	223⅛	IBM 9	18	988	271¼	266½	271¼+	5¼
28⅛	21½	IntFlavF .36	26	153	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
32½	22¼	IntHarv 1.70	10	107	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
42⅛	32⅛	IntMlnC 2.40	5	315	39⅛	38	39⅛+	1⅛
14⅛	6⅛	IntMng .25e	6	61	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	IntMulti .85	7	65	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
79⅞	57⅛	IntPaper 2	11	314	68¼	67⅛	67⅞—	⅛
8	5⅛	IntRectif .20		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅛	28⅛	IntTT 1.60	9	986	30⅛	30	30¼	
62⅛	44	IntTT pfH 4		1	58½	58½	58⅛	2
55⅛	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		77	54	54	54	
57⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK 4		8	53	52⅞	53	
60⅛	47	IntTT pfO 5		7	59½	59	59⅛+	⅛
40½	2??	Itt pfN 2.25		85	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
60⅛	45⅛	ITT pfl 4.50		24	58	57⅛	58⅛	
30⅞	23½	Intrpce 1.45	6	24	27¼	27	27 —	⅛
27¼	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.60	6	17	26⅞	26¼	26⅞+	⅛
13⅛	10⅞	IntrsBrd .80	6	38	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	127	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7	4½	IntrstUn .24	18	63	3⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
34	23⅛	IowaBf .60e	3	44	31¼	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	10	35	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
20⅛	17⅛	IowallG 1.72	10	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
27	24¼	Iowlll pf2.31		z550	25⅛	25½	25½	
24⅛	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2	5	9	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	IowaPS 1.72	10	16	20⅛	20½	20½	
5⅛	3⅛	IpcoHosp .05e	7	22	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
18⅛	8⅞	Itek Corp	28	78	14½	13⅞	14½+	1
15	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	7	x136	13⅞	13⅛	13¼+	⅛

J - K

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
18⅞	12¼	JamesF .80	10	8	18	17⅞	18	
23⅞	1⅛	Jantzen .80	5	9	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
10⅛	7½	JapanF .91e		27	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
32	24⅛	JeffPllot .80	11	147	29¼	29	29¼	
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z60	43½	43½	43½+	1½
87	71½	JerCe pf8.12		z50	85⅛	85	85 —	1
126⅛	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z150	123⅛	123	123¼+	1¼
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	8	40	22	21⅞	22	
8¼	4½	Jewelcor	9	38	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	889	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	1⅛
96½	82¼	JohnsonJn 1	25	266	86¼	85⅛	85⅛+	¼
25½	12⅛	JohnCon .90	7	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
45	26⅛	JhnCont pf 2		4	41⅛	41	41 —	⅛
19⅛	12½	JonLogn .50	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
39⅛	27¼	Jorgen 2	5	6	39	38½	38⅛	
18⅛	16	Jostens .80	9	12	17⅛	17½	17⅛—	⅛
50⅞	35⅛	JoyMfg 1.30	10	205	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
57¼	29	KLM Airlin	16	10	45⅛	44⅞	45 —	⅛
40½	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	12	42	38⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
66	50¼	KaiApf 4.12		1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
76⅛	57	Kai 57pf 4.75		1	68	68	68 +	1
76½	55⅛	Kai 66pf 4.75		3	66	66	66	
9	5⅛	KaisCem .50	15	21	8	7⅛	8	
15½	12¼	KaiCe pf1.37		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
13⅛	9¼	Kane Mil .24	4	41	9½	9⅛	9½+	¼
28¼	19¼	Kaneb 1	9	117	26	25¼	26 +	⅛
29⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	56	28⅛	27⅞	28¼+	⅛
31	15	KCSouln 1r	6	11	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
20⅞	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	21	19½	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
17⅛	14¼	KanNb 1.32B	8	8	17⅛	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
20	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	39	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
27⅛	25½	KaPL pf2.32		2	27½	27½	27½+	¼
5¼	1	Katy Ind		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17?	11½	Kty pfB 1.46		4	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11¼	6⅛	Kaufm Brd.02f	28	915	9	8½	9 +	¼
17⅛	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		4	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
18	7⅛	Kaweckl Brl	16	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	KeeneCp .30	7	33	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Keller .20	7	5	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
27⅞	20	Kellogg 1	17	357	27¼	26⅞	27¼+	½
17⅛	1.	Kellwood .80	5	18	12	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
28½	20⅛	Kennmtl .96	10	3	24½	24½	24½	
36⅛	25¼	Kennct .70e	37	986	26⅞	25⅛	26⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	20	KyUtil 1.84	8	2	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
22	13	KerrGls .40	6	51	17⅛	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
52⅛	60⅛	KerrMc 1.25	14	91	69⅛	68⅛	69¼+	½
22⅛	16⅛	KeystCon 1a	5	24	19½	19¼	19⅛—	⅛
39⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	36	28⅞	28½	28⅛—	⅛
51⅞	41	KiddepfB 4		1	48	48	48	
5'	43	KiddepfC 4		3	47½	47⅛	47½—	⅛
47⅛	36¼	KimbCl 1.80	8	253	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
12½	8⅛	KingDSt .50	7	66	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	KirschCo .90	9	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	KnightRid .62	11	8	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	⅛
14	8⅛	Koehring .15e	11	7	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
60⅛	35⅛	Koppers 1.60	8	27	45	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
24	20⅛	Kopper wi		10	23	22⅞	23	
47⅛	40⅛	Kraft 2.12	8	165	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
41⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .32	21	1135	41	39½	40⅛+	⅛
25¼	17⅛	Kroger 1.44	7	53	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
17⅛	4½	Kysor .40	12	333	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

L

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
5½	3¼	LFE Cp	15	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17⅛	10	LTV Corp	5	220	11½	11¼	11½	
23	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		6	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	½
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		6	46½	46¼	46½+	¼
19⅛	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	12	LamsSess 1.10	12	12	16	16	16	
16⅛	11⅛	LaneBry .80	7	20	12⅞	12	12 —	¼
11⅛	8½	LawterCh .34	17	35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .50	6	241	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
35	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		13	34⅛	33⅞	34¼+	1
34	24⅛	Leasway .80	8	7	27	27	27 +	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	LeedsN .60	8	10	16½	16½	16½	
19⅛	12	Leesona .75	5	12	16⅛	16⅛	16½—	⅛
16⅛	10½	LehPCt 1	13	97	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	1⅛
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		15	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10½	Lehmn .94e		162	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	Lenner Crp		17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
26¼	18⅛	Lenox 1	9	20	19⅛	19½	19⅛—	⅛
10½	6¼	LesFay .40b	5	43	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	LevFd Cap		20	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
13⅛	12	LevFin .75e		13	13	13	13 +	⅛
22½	16⅛	LeviStra .50	5	191	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
8½	4	Levitz Furn	27	317	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+	⅛
34⅛	21⅛	LF O 1.50	7	163	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	1
72½	55½	LF pf 4.75		18	70	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9½	Libsty Cp.32	6	21	16½	16½	16½	
3⅛	1⅛	Libsty Loan		24	2	2	2 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LibrtyLn pf		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
35¼	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	30	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	20	261	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛+	⅜
33⅛	24	LincNat 1.60	12	160	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
65	48	LincNtpf 3		5	62½	62½	62½+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.68e		2	13	18	13	
4⅛	1½	Lionel Corp	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	6⅛	Littonln .16t	21	95	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
44	27	Littncvpf 3		1	40¼	40¼	40¼—	⅛
20⅛	16¼	Litton pfB 2		4	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
12½	6⅛	Lockhd airc	2	25	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
18⅛	172	loctlte .10	17	122	13	17⅛	18 +	⅛
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	5	x168	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6	LomaFin .50	8	142	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
17½	11¼	LomM .85e	15	33	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	9	114	19½	19	19⅛+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.56	7	169	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	LIL pf 2.47		6	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
39½	29⅛	LongsDrug .12e	20	17	30¼	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
16	8½	LoralCorp .40	7	46	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
30	22	LaLand 1.20	11	144	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
18	12	LaPacif .20b	13	150	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
26½	21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	8	112	24⅛	24¼	24½+	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Lowenst .60	333	14	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
44⅛	34⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	15	183	35	34¼	34⅛	
16⅛	13	LuckyS .68b	12	332	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅛	22	LukenSl 1.60	6	9	24½	24	24½+	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	LykesCp 1	4	94	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
47½	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		24	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

M

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15⅛	10⅛	MBPX .40a	4	13	10⅛	11⅛	12 +	⅛
26¼	25⅛	MCAInc 1	6	106	34⅛	33	34⅛+	⅞
5⅛	3½	MEI Cp	5	38	4⅛	4	4	
17⅛	10⅛	MGICln .10	5	822	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅜
12	7⅛	MacAF .60b	6	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Macdonal	5	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	4⅛	Macke .36	9	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅛	4¼	Macmill .25	6	145	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
17	18⅛	Mcml pf 1.20		2	16½	15½	16½—	½
38⅛	26⅛	Macy 1.30	7	410	29½	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MadisFd .60		121	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4	MadS Gar	5	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	6⅛	MagicCf .32	11	24	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
37½	21⅛	Mallory 1	17	10	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	⅜
27⅞	20	MalHyde .68	14	3	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Manhln .20	4	3	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
40⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	328	36⅛	35½	36⅛+	⅛
43⅞	32¼	MAPC .90	7	193	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛—	2
12⅛	7⅛	MaratM .12e	3	17	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
60⅛	41⅛	Marathn 2	12	309	58½	58	58⅛+	½
21⅛	10⅛	Maremt .60	7	229	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
13⅛	9	MarMid .80		159	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
15¼	11⅛	MarionL .52	13	61	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
61⅞	38½	Marley 1	9	5	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Marriot .25t	15	238	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
61⅛	52½	MrshMcL 2	17	11l	57⅛	56⅛	55⅞+	⅛
25⅛	16½	MarshF 1.24	10	66	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	
25	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	7	210	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
20⅛	12⅞	MaryKay .32	14	30	18⅛	18	18—	4
27⅛	17	MarldCup .60	8	10	23½	23¼	23¼+	⅛
31⅛	19	MascoCp .28	12	545	21⅛	20¼	21⅛+	1⅛
25¼	17	Masonite .40	16	85	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9¼	MasM 1.14e	11	92	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
22¼	16⅛	MassyFer 1	4	149	23¼	22½	23¼+	¾
17⅛	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		5	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
18⅛	10½	Masinc .98e		67	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
25¼	19¼	MatsuE .28e	13	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Mattel Inc	5	124	5⅞	5¼	5⅛	
33⅛	28⅛	MayDStr 1.12	10	123	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	6	28½	28¼	28½+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Mays JW	13	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
37	30⅛	Maytg 1.50a	13	65	33⅛	33	33¼+	⅛
17¼	14½	McCord .84	5	45	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
55¼	37⅛	McDermot 1	4	900	51½	49⅞	49⅞—	1⅛
66	48⅛	McDnld .05e	20	568	53¼	52⅞	53⅛+	⅛
25	14⅛	McDonD .44	9	245	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	McGEd 1.50	10	19	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
17	12⅛	McGrwH .64	9	50	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
28	20⅛	MGH pf 1.20		1	23⅛	23¼	23⅛+	⅛
48½	31	McIntyr 1	10	z220	31	29⅛	29⅛—	1⅛
20⅛	13⅛	McKee .90	7	26	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	McLeanTr .46	8	207	22½	22⅛	22½+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	McLoul 1.60	13	62	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
12½	9⅛	McNeil .80	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23	17	MeadCorp .92	5	86	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
39½	36⅛	Mes pfB2.80		1	47	47	47 —	⅛
29⅛	17	Medusa 1.60	7	42	29⅛	28½	29⅛+	¼
25¼	17⅞	Melville .68	14	220	24¼	23	24¼+	1⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Menasc .80	6	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
64½	42⅛	MercStr .88	9	3	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
87½	65	Merck 1.40	23	459	75⅛	73⅛	75¼+	1⅛
18⅛	10¼	Meredith .70	4	14	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
33⅛	26	MerrLyn .80	8	343	23½	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
33⅛	19	MesaPet .10	23	216	31⅛	30½	31⅛+	⅛
35⅛	24½	MesP pf 1.60		43	35⅛	34	35⅛+	1⅛
11⅛	6	Mesabi 1.10e	7	96	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
28	16⅛	MestaMch 1.45	7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	100	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	7	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
43	35½	MetE pf 3.90		z20	41½	41½	41½—	⅛
85⅛	70	MetE pf 7.68		z100	83	83	83	
91⅛	73½	MtE pfJ 8.32		z20	88	88	88	
91⅛	73	MtE pfH8.32		z150	87½	86	86 —	2⅛
14	11⅛	MichGs 1.10	7	9	13⅞	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
24⅛	17½	MichTube 1	5	42	18	17⅞	18	
29⅛	26⅛	MiWt pf2.67		32	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
22¼	13⅛	Microwave	10	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	MiCtl 1.16	9	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MidSUt 1.32	9	299	15⅛	15	15⅛	
3	1	Midind Mtg		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40	7	8	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
29⅛	22¼	MilesLb 1.28	8	x45	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16	Migo Elect	12	131	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	1
17⅛	9⅛	MiltBrad .60	6	8	12⅛	11⅞	12	
27⅛	21½	MinnGas 1.72	8	13	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
65⅛	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	29	463	60⅛	59⅛	60¼+	¼
23⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅛	14½	MirroAl .96	9	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
17½	8	MissnEq .36	11	103	17⅛	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
37⅛	22⅛	MPacC 1.60	5	100	33	32⅛	33	
26½	20⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	7	2	22¼	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
17⅛	9¼	MoPSV 1	8	11	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
26½	24⅛	MoPS pf2.44		5	26¼	26	26	
63⅛	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	732	60½	59⅛	60⅛+	⅞
4	3¼	Mobile Hom		30	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
25	15¼	Mohasco .90	8	42	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6	Mohk Data	30	177	6⅛	6	6	
24	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	4	1	19½	19⅛	19½	
38⅛	18	Molycorp 1	8	13	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	6	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15¼	6⅛	Monogr .28	4	57	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
9	7⅛	MonrEq .20	18	66	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	304	82⅛	81¼	82⅛+	1⅜
110½	84⅛	Mons pf 2.75		1	93	93	93 +	4
32⅛	26½	MonDU 2.20	7	6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	197	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
23⅛	21¼	MontSt 1.80a		13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	MONY .92e	13	18	11⅛	10⅞	11	
55½	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	5	76	43⅞	41½	43¼+	1⅞
6⅛	451⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	269	55⅞	53⅞	55⅛+	½
25⅛	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	10	19	18⅛	19 +	⅛
26⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .38	5	26	12⅞	12	12 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		12	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	MortNor .88		32	18½	18⅛	18½+	½
59	41⅛	Motorola .70	19	258	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	1¼
45⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 2	11	50	42¼	42¼	42¼+	½
24⅛	19	MtStTel 1.48	9	17	24	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
11⅛	7½	Munford .40	7	27	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅛	Munid pf .40		15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
20	14⅛	Munsng 1.08	9	10	15⅛	15½	15½+	⅛
25¼	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	x12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	44	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
21¼	17⅛	MorryOh 1.20	6	3	17⅛	17½	17⅛—	⅛
16½	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		4	16	16	16 +	½
10	6⅛	MyersL .40		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛

N

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
37⅛	23⅛	NCRCp .72	13	432	34⅛	34½	34⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	NLInd 1	9	132	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	NLTCp .64	7	167	21½	207	21½+	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	NVF 2.45t	7	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
47⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	76	45⅛	45	45½—	⅛
36½	29⅛	NalcoCh .80	16	80	31⅛	31	31¼—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	6	4	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NashueC .68	11	73	17	16⅛	17 —	⅛
18⅛	11	NatAirl .50	21	23	12¼	12⅛	12½—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NAvia .77e		37	14⅛	14½	14½+	⅛
16½	10½	NatCan .57	5	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
43¼	18⅛	NtlChem .40	12	69	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	1
9½	5⅛	NtCityLn .15e	6	19	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
26⅛	25	NatDetr 1.52	4	570	26¼	25⅞	26 —	⅛
27⅛	16¼	NatDist .40	7	197	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	⅜
69⅛	67½	NDstpf 4.25		z10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
27	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	13	25½	24⅞	25½+	¼
27	24½	NatFuel pf2.30			26	26	26	
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	87	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
8	3⅛	Nat Homes		60	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Natind .30	3	15	6¼	6¼	6⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	Ntlnd pf 1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅛	14	NMdCare .06e	10	115	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14	7⅛	NMedE .36	5	19	21⅛	11½	11½	
18⅛	15¼	NMineSv .50	9	27	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
56½	41⅛	NatPrsto 2	7	36	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅜
55⅛	26½	Nat Semicn	22	684	28⅛	27¼	28½+	1¼
14½	9⅛	NSvclnd .78	7	58	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	¼
18	12⅛	NStand .96	7	14	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
56⅛	44⅛	NStarch .88	14	36	52½	52	52	
52¼	37⅛	NatlStl 2.50	10	86	47¼	46⅛	47¼+	⅜
32⅛	22½	Natoma 1.40	6	170	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	NevPw 1.60	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21⅛	NevP pf 2.30		z250	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
21⅛	205	nevP pf 1.95		3	21	21	21	
22¼	19	NEngEl 1.86	8	126	21	20½	21 +	½
16⅛	12⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	47	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	⅛
32⅛	25¼	NEngT 2.36	10	17	32⅛	32⅛	32½+	⅛
29⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	77	29	28½	29 +	⅜
43	39	NYSE pf3.75		z60	41½	41½	41½—	½
99	85	NYSE pf8.80		z50	97½	97½	97½—	½
15⅛	11	Newhall .46	8	x23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	13	128	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	NiaMP 1.24	8	538	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
39	31¼	NiaMpf 3.40		z480	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	
39¼	33¼	NiaMpf 3.60		z170	39	38⅛	39 +	¼
43½	36	NiaMpf 3.90		z40	42	42	42 —	½
67⅛	56½	NiaMpf 6.10		z1000	67	67	67 —	⅜
117	104	NiM pf 11.75		z100	115	115	115	
110½	95⅛	NiMpf 10.60		z1200	110⅛	109½	110⅛+	⅜
4	11⅛	NiagShre .95e		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	7	100	26⅛	26¼	26⅛—	⅛
27½	22⅛	Nicor pf 1.90		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30⅛	28½	NorfWn pf1.76	7	139	29	28⅛	29 +	¼
19⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	5	17⅛	17⅛	17½+	⅛
45⅛	32⅛	Norris 1.60	6	81	41⅛	40⅛	41¼+	⅛
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	10	41¼	40⅛	41 —	⅛
8¼	2⅛	NoAmMt .40e		54	3⅛	3	3	
33⅛	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.30	7	51	29¼	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NoCAlr .10e	6	44	3⅛	3½	3½	
1⅛	1⅛	NoCeAir wt		13	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	9⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	277	11	10¼	11 +	⅛
19⅛	16	NlndPS 1.40	8	80	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
53	33⅛	NorNGs 2.08	6	161	42	40	42 +	2⅛
101	95	NoNG pf8.48		z60	99½	99½	99½	
30	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	186	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
46	40	NSPw pf3.60		z100	44	44	44 +	⅛
55	50⅛	NSPw pf4.56		z8010	55	54	55	
96⅛	86	NSPw pf7.84		z50	96	96	96 +	1½
104½	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z30	104½	104½	104½	
42¼	25½	NorTel .60	13	16	34	33⅞	33⅞	
6	3⅛	Northgate	20	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
46	22⅛	Northrp 1.40	9	242	44⅛	43	44 —	⅛
35⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	12	295	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	½
35⅛	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	10	x84	49⅛	49½	49⅛+	⅛
38⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	43	29½	29	29¼	
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr cf 2	5	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
49⅛	32¼	Nwtind 2.25	4	66	45⅛	45	45⅛+	⅛
26⅛	14½	Nwstind wt		31	22¼	21⅛	22¼+	⅛
111½	73	Nwtln pf4.20		3	101½	101½	101½	
26⅛	24⅛	NwtP pf 2.50		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9½	NwsMutL 1e	13	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
36⅛	28⅛	NwtStW 1.20	14	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
36⅛	25⅛	Norton 1.70	8	12	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅜
24⅛	13⅛	NorSim .60b	11	x271	22	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
54	39½	NorfS pf 1.60		x176	47⅛	45½	47 +	2
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	26	22⅛	21⅞	22¼+	⅜

O

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
15	9⅛	OKCCp 1	5	46	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7¼	Oakind .40	8	3	9	9	9 +	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	OakiteP .92	8	25	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
19⅛	13½	OccidPet 1	18	545	18⅛	18¼	18¼+	⅛
32⅛	26¼	OccIP pf2.16		1	31	31	31 +	⅛
62¼	46	OcciP pf3.60		13	60	59⅛	60 +	⅛
61	47⅞	OccidPt pf 4		16	60	59⅞	60	
25⅞	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		33	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.50	5	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
37	25¾	Ogden pf 1.87		3	30½	30⅛	30½	
19⅞	16⅝	OhioEd 1.64	10	613	20¼	19⅞	20	
52½	45¼	OhEd pf 4.56		z10	51½	51½	51½	
81½	70	OhEd pf 7.24		z300	80	80	80	
114	103	OhE pf 10.76		z100	111½	111½	111½	
84½	67¼	OPwB pf7.40		z10	84	84	84	
81½	69½	OPwC pf7.60		z100	82½	82¼	82¼	
131	112½	OhP pfA 14		z660	131½	129½	[illegible]	
130	116	OhPw pf 14		z320	130	129½	[illegible]	
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	735	18⅞	18	[illegible]	
10⅞	10	OklGE pf .80		z10	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	
30½	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	17	29⅞	29⅝	[illegible]	
45½	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	6	58	37¼	36⅞	[illegible]	
35⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1.10	8	27	30⅝	30	[illegible]	
14	9¼	Omark .50	7	34	12½	12	[illegible]	
15⅝	9	Oneida .84	6	5	13⅜	13⅜	[illegible]	
15½	13	OranRk 1.35	8	37	14⅜	14½	[illegible]	
15⅝	7¼	Orange .20b	8	95	8	7⅞	[illegible]	
36½	21⅞	OutMar 1.40	7	91	24⅝	23⅞	[illegible]	
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	6	5	16⅝	16½	[illegible]	
24⅞	18⅝	OvernitT .80	7	87	19⅞	19⅝	[illegible]	
21⅝	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	31	20½	20⅛	[illegible]	
60⅝	42	OwensCng 1	3	77	38⅝	38⅛	[illegible]	
63½	50	OwenIll 1.56	8	446	53⅞	53¼	[illegible]	
98	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		4	85½	85½	[illegible]	
25⅞	16½	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	1	16⅞	16⅞	[illegible]	

P - Q

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
7½	5⅛	PNBMR .48	15	15	7	6⅞	7	
58½	35	PPGInd 2.32	7	x219	49⅛	48¼	49	
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		33	7⅛	7	7	
14½	12½	PacAS 1.24		37	14½	14⅜	14½	
23⅝	20	PacG E 1.88	8	417	23⅜	23	23⅛	
19⅛	16¾	PacLtg 1.68	7	84	18¼	18	18	
33⅝	26⅝	PacLm 1.40	14	8	31¼	31⅛	31	
33¼	25¼	PacPetr .86	9	31	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
23	20	PacPw 1.70	10	123	22⅝	21½	22	
16¼	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	42	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z110	77	76½	76½	
9⅞	8⅛	PacTin .80	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12¼	5⅛	PaineW .55e	4	52	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
17½	12⅛	PaiW pf 1.30		1	14	14	14	
8⅛	4⅛	PalmBc .30	4	19	7	6⅞	7	
8½	4½	Pamida .12	6	66	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
7⅞	4⅛	PanAm Air		241	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	
41⅛	29⅞	PanEP 2.30	8	47	41¼	40¾	40⅞	
15¼	8	Paprclt .65b	7	9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
18¾	12½	Pargaslnc 1	10	29	14⅝	14½	14½	
36⅛	17⅛	ParkrDr .05a	7	282	30½	29½	30⅛	
25⅞	21¼	ParHan 1.20	9	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
16⅛	11¼	ParkPen .28	8	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
14¼	7¼	PatrkP .80t	10	23	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
23⅛	16½	Paylsnw .40	7	8	17½	17½	17½	
21½	14⅞	PeabGa .16	17	65	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		25	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
60¾	47½	Penney 1.23	14	691	51⅝	50	[illegible]	
21¾	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	8	126	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
52	44⅞	PaPL pf 4.40		z50	50½	50½	50½	
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z50	51⅛	51	51	
98¼	81	PaPL pf 8.60		z150	97	97	97	
105	99½	PaPL pf 9.24		z4080	105¼	104⅞	105	
112⅞	107¼	PaPLt pf 11		z50	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	
138	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z360	125¼	125	125	
96	82	PaPL pf 9.70		z100	95	95	95	
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	54	31	30	30	
27¼	21	Penwl pf1.60		10	24½	24¼	24¼	
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzo 1.40	9	107	33¼	33	33	
97	76	Pennz pfB 8		z70	88¾	88½	88½	
10⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	11	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42¼	34⅜	PeoploGas 3	7	49	40⅞	40	40	
87½	69½	PepsiCo 2	16	375	83⅞	81⅞	82¼	
27¼	19¼	PerkElm .30	20	192	21⅜	20⅞	21	
30⅝	23⅞	Petlnc 1.60	7	14	27	26⅝	26⅝	
16⅝	11	peterPl .80a	10	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
88	63½	PetrieSt 1.60	16	104	67½	66	67½	
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	12	21½	21¼	21¼	
25	20½	Petrlm 2.55e		12	25½	25¼	25½	
31⅛	25½	Pfizer .88	14	471	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	
45¼	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	15	61	38⅝	37⅞	38	
17⅝	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	263	17⅝	17	17⅝	
48½	39	Phl E pf 4.30		z200	47½	46¾	46¾	
49½	39¼	PhilE pf 4.40		z200	47½	47¼	47½	
102½	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z70	101	100¾	101	
86	69¼	PhilE pf 7.80		z20	85	83¾	83¾	
84	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z1510	82⅞	82¾	82¾	
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .60	7	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
61⅞	49¾	PhilMorr 1.30	14	445	60¾	59¾	60⅝	
8¼	3¼	Philips Ind	22	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	6½	Philpind pf		17	14⅝	14	14	
64¾	49½	PhilPet 1.50	12	x270	60⅛	59½	60	
12⅝	7⅝	Phil VnH .60	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23⅝	14¼	Pickwick .32	7	393	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
17½	15	PiedNG 1.44	6	8	16⅝	16½	16½	
8⅛	4½	Pier1 Impr		39	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
44¼	33¼	Pillsbury 1.16	13	82	38¼	37⅞	38¼	
36⅞	27⅝	Pioneer 1.20b	8	156	32	32	32	
18	13½	PitneyB .68	11	202	14½	13⅞	14½	
23⅛	17⅞	PittFrg .80b	8	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
43	31	Pittstn .80a	8	949	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	
31⅞	20¼	PizzaHt .06e	12	123	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	
4¼	3	Plan Resrch	7	53	3⅝	3½	3½	
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	18	30	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅛	8½	Plessey .86e	6	16	9¼	8⅞	9	
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	37	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
45⅛	31¼	Polaroid .50	17	643	36⅜	34⅝	36	
14	6	Ponderosa	16	137	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅞	15⅝	PopeTal .70	10	6	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	
23	17¼	Portec .90	9	48	20	19⅝	20	
21¼	16⅞	PortGE 1.64	5	101	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
116	102	PoG pf 11.50		z300	114	113	114	
29⅞	26¼	PortG pf2.60		5	28⅛	28	28	
65¼	48¼	Potltch 1.68	11	31	63	61¼	63	
14⅞	11¼	PormEl 1.16	9	168	14⅛	14	14⅛	
41	33	PotEl pf 2.44		2	39½	39⅝	39⅝	
45½	40	PotE pf 4.04		z1830	46	44½	46	
60½	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z108	58½	58¼	58½	
15	10⅞	Premier .40	7	28	11	11	11	
18⅛	14¼	Premr pf .90		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	393	94⅛	91⅝	93⅞	
12⅛	9⅛	ProdRsh .40	7	18	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅝	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	117	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
85½	80	PSCol pf7.15		z170	86	86	86	
31¼	23⅜	PSvcln 1.92	10	76	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	
21¾	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	9	61	21½	21⅛	21¼	
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z200	29½	28¾	28¾	
23¼	17⅜	PSvNM 1.44	9	23	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	
23⅛	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	9	153	22⅞	22½	22⅝	
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
59½	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z460	58	56	58	
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		27	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z20	122	122	122	
88½	75	PSEG pf7.70		z3000	88	88	88	
89⅝	76	PSEG pf7.80		z20	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
78	1 2 8	¾858	+ 84⅛p	SEz4G. 3 M				
84⅝	68¾	PSEG pf7.40		z320	84	83	84	
6⅝	4	Pub'ckr Ind		42	5⅛	5	5	
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Int		10	2⅝	2½	2½	
5½	2¾	PuerRl Cem		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
30¾	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	8	35	29½	29	29⅜	
387	27⅞	Pullmn 1.32	9	60	32¼	31⅝	32	
17¾	14¼	PurexCp 1.08	5	66	16⅝	16	16⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Puritn Fash	4	85	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
45½	23⅝	Purolir 1.12	9	110	26¼	25⅝	26	
28⅝	20⅞	QuakOat .92	11	205	24⅜	23½	24⅛	
70	56½	QukOat pf 3		4	60¼	60¼	60¼	
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z100	109¾	109¾	109¾	
20¾	15	QuakStO .78	12	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	

R

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
30⅛	18⅞	RCA 1	13	633	25⅝	24½	25⅝	
71¼	57	RCAcvpf 4		4	65	64⅝	65	
9	4⅝	RTE .20	12	6	8	7⅞	8	
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	77	51¾	51½	51¾	
6⅝	3¼	Ramada Inn	88	233	3½	3⅜	3½	
15⅛	7	Rancoln .64	17	28	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
8⅝	4	Rapid Am		21	4¼	4	4	
35½	25⅝	Raybst 1.50b	6	11	27½	27	27½	
24¼	15¼	Raymlnt .68	6	19	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
67⅝	44¾	Raythn 1.20	12	168	63⅞	62½	63⅞	
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	66	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
5¾	2½	Redman Ind		192	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅛	9⅝	ReeceCp .74	10	23	10¼	10	10¼	
21¾	19½	ReevesBro	5	28	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
19⅝	11⅝	ReichCh .74	7	13	16½	16¼	16½	
35	18	ReliancEl 1.10	10	92	29⅛	28⅝	29	
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		915	19	17¾	[illegible]	
31½	12	RelGrp pfB		63	33⅝	31¼	33⅝	
23⅜	8½	RelGrp pfC		114	25	23⅝	24⅞	
25⅝	25½	Reln pf 2.68		58	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Republic Cp	10	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
18½	10	RepFinS .80	6	25	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	
40⅝	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	96	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	
31⅞	28⅝	RepTex 1.08	7	13	29	28⅝	28⅝	
16½	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	11	530	14½	14	14⅛	
23¾	17⅝	RevcoDS .22	13	13	21	20¾	21	
12¼	7⅛	Rever Copp		56	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	
90	69¾	Revlon 1.60	17	68	86¼	85⅝	86	
10¼	3⅞	Rexham .40	8	326	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	6	36	30½	30	30⅜	
68¼	55	Reynln 3.28	9	474	64½	62¾	64⅝	
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		81	73½	73	73¼	
42⅝	22¼	ReyMet 1.20	7	204	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	ReynSe .40a	7	34	11½	11¼	11¼	
13⅞	9⅝	Richardsn 1	8	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅞	21⅛	RichMer .70	11	65	25	24⅝	25	
21⅝	10½	Richmnd .80	16	83	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
20¼	14⅞	RiegelT 1.10	5	34	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
24⅝	15	RioGran .70	5	14	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf .80		17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20⅝	13½	RiteAid .24	11	258	14½	13⅞	14½	
23⅝	13⅝	Robshaw .90	7	6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
27¾	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	7	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
12¾	9½	Robins .28a	9	43	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
18¼	15½	RochG 1.29b	8	38	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅝	12¼	RochTel .88a	8	189	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13½	9⅝	Rockowr .76	5	73	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
33⅛	23⅝	Rockwllnt 2	9	135	29¼	29	29¼	
81	57	RkInt pf 4.75		3	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
29½	25⅝	RkInt pf 1.35		2	26	26	26	
76¾	46	RohmH 1.28	20	58	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		32	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
27⅝	20	Rollins .38	13	46	22½	21⅝	22½	
6	3¾	Ronson Cp		14	3⅝	3½	3½	
20⅝	16⅝	Roper 1.20	6	48	18⅝	18	18⅝	
25	17	RorerA .94	11	87	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
31½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	9	90	22	21	[illegible]	
39⅛	22⅝	Rowan .20	4	162	29½	28⅝	29⅛	
23⅝	16	RoyCCol .80	8	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
50⅝	41¾	RoylD 3.24e	5	236	46⅛	45⅝	46	
10⅝	4⅝	Roylind .20c	7	292	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
27⅝	22½	Rubbrm .48	13	55	24½	24	24⅛	
29¾	16⅛	Rucker .28	7	85	28	27⅝	27⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	RussTog .76	6	50	10	9⅝	10	
15¾	9	Ryder Sys.05e	9	311	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	

S

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	14	24	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	
19⅞	11½	SCMCp .80	5	160	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
14⅞	8½	SOSCon .40	7	23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
57	35	SabineR .60	15	253	59	55¼	58⅞	
5¼	3⅛	Safgdln .03e	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
48⅝	39⅛	Safeway 2.20	9	108	43¼	42⅝	43¼	
15	8	SagaCp .23	7	23	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	11	178	36	35⅝	35⅞	
13½	11	StJoLtP 1.12	12	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
40¾	23¾	StLSaF 2.50	9	15	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	
12½	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		48	12¾	12½	12⅝	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.44	8	227	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	
9⅝	5⅝	Salant .24b	4	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
19⅝	12¾	Sambos .32	9	120	14⅝	14	14¼	
14⅞	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	125	14⅛	14	14⅛	
11	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅝	6⅛	Sanders	10	23	7⅝	7½	7½	
40¼	30⅝	SFeInd 2	8	117	34⅞	33⅝	34⅝	
38¾	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	9	253	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	
14	9⅝	SargfWel .50	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4½	2⅞	Saul REst		44	3⅛	3	3	
6⅝	3⅛	SavA Stop	16	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
11¼	6	SavOnDr .20	7	86	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅝	8	SavElP .30	5	6	9	9	9	
14⅝	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
13⅝	11	SavEl pf1.38		12	13	12⅞	13	
16⅝	6⅝	SavinBM .05e	10	50	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
8⅝	3⅜	Saxon Ind	7	55	4½	4⅝	[illegible]	
10⅝	3	Schaefer Cp		25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
60¼	47½	SchergPl 1	18	x1005	51½	50½	[illegible]	

(Continued on Page 10.)

هكذا من الأصل

...apan Payment Surplus ...idens as Exports Rise

KYO, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).— Finance Ministry's final ...nting for September shows ...'s overall balance-of-pay... s surplus expanded sharply ...28 million from a $107-mil... surplus in August and a ...million deficit in the like ...earlier month.

...e ministry's final figures also confirm that increased exports was the major factor in the rise in the overall payments surplus. Japan's trade surplus rose sharply to $1.206 billion in September from $587 million in August and a year-earlier September surplus of $413 million.

Seasonally adjusted, the September trade surplus totaled $897 million, up from an adjusted $386 million in August.

Exports in September totaled $6.021 billion, up 11 per cent or $723 million, from August and up 35 per cent, or $1.558 billion, from September, 1975. The ministry said increased exports of ships, autos, light electrical products and metals were behind the sharp rise. Seasonally adjusted exports totaled $5.897 billion, up from $5.312 billion in August.

Imports in September totaled $4.815 billion, up a moderate $104 million from August imports and up $793 million from the year-earlier month. Adjusted imports totaled $5.200 billion, up from $4.946 billion in August.

Overall Deficit

The seasonally adjusted overall balance of payments in September was in deficit by $81 million, down from a $114-million deficit in August and a deficit of $491 million in September, 1975.

The current account was in surplus by $643 million, up from the $43-million surplus posted in August and a $41-million deficit in September, 1975.

The nation's invisibles account registered a $556-million deficit in September, compared with a $582-million deficit in August and a $438-million deficit in the year-earlier month.

September's transfer payments account posted a deficit of $7 million, compared with a $12-million deficit in August and a $16-million deficit a year ago.

Long-term capital flows showed a deficit of $291 million, compared with a $174-million deficit in August and a $247-million deficit in September, 1975.

The short-term capital account was in deficit by $13 million, compared with an $80-million surplus in August and a $147-million surplus in September, 1975.

...ussians Sell ...illion on ...viss Market

...RICH, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).— ...Soviet Union, which with... as a seller from the Zurich ...market late in June, return... ...st month in line with its ...go, price-oriented policy ... dealers said today.

...e Russians have been selling ...and left," since then but ...ullion price, far from falling, ...irmed, a top expert at Swiss ... Corp. said. "It is true that ...ut the Russian sales, the ...would have been higher, but ...not true that the Russian ...have forced down the price. ...(the Russians) are very ...conscious and they don't do ...he said.

...recent firming in the bul... ...rice is variously attributed ...alers to improved market ...ent, a strong offtake of ...etal for industrial use and ...rries about renewed world ...ion.

...wiss Credit Bank dealer said ...until so far this year, the ...ui sales probably total 150 ... tons. He said that a fair ...for the full year would be ... 200-ton area. The Swiss ... Corp. dealer would not ...ate the sales until now, but ...ank said yesterday that in ...rst half of this year, the ...ns are estimated to have ...20 tons.

... year, sales from all East ...ean sources, which means ...y Russia, totaled 149 tons, ...ling to a Swiss Credit Bank ...ate. However, the Soviet ... is estimated by the bank ...ve produced 407 tons in 1975.

...und Is Up After Rise, Fell ...ompted by Rumor, Denial

(Continued from Page 1)

...were deluged with pounds. ...e then, they have demand... ...re and more that the pay... ...be made in dollars, but ...held the sterling that they ...eceived following the price ...se. Sometime last April, ...nally decided that they had ...burned enough by their ...ing investment and they ... selling.

...n then through June 30, ...t date for which the Bank ...gland has released such ...he oil exporters sold $1 bil... ...sterling, leaving $3.1 billion ...ir coffers. Part of that, ...bit, has been moving into ...y markets since June, help... depress the pound.

...unsold funds, along with ...8 billion in other countries' ... have become an currency ...s an oppressive force ... as the sterling balance ...ng.

...y, British Prime Minister ... Callaghan and Chancellor ... Exchequer Denis Healey ...drawn attention to the ...ng and suggested that ...trong Western economies ...st Germany, the United ... and Japan assume Brit... ...urden of protecting the ...by converting the balances ...r own, healthier currencies ...discouraging the pounds ...n some other way.

...night, according to British ... reports, the British ...ment was negotiating a ...ion loan to facilitate such ...version of other nations' ... Almost immediately, ...he currency markets open... the Far East, the pound ...arply.

...d, the British have been ... informally with other ...es about "funding" the ...s. And a government ...ist predicted today that ...ritain gets the $3.9-billion loan it is seeking from the International Monetary Fund, there will be talks about another loan—he thought it would involve about $5 million—to remove the burden on the balances.

But it was clear that such a loan might not be arranged for months, and the Treasury today said that last night's report was erroneous. So the pound started drifting again.

Simon Denies Role

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).— Treasury Secretary William Simon said today that he was not aware of any discussions for a loan to Britain other than the negotiations for a $3.9-billion loan from the IMF.

"I'm not aware of anything of that nature at all... This is something brand new to me," he said when asked about reports of a British bid for a separate, $10-billion loan.

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...
$5. ...
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Herman de Groot

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Borg Warner Chemicals, Europe, announced the appointment of **Herman de Groot** as marketing manager for moulding polymers. He was formerly sales manager for the Benelux. He will replace **Raymond Quick**, whos is returning to the United States where he will assume responsibility for technical and sales service in the United States and Canada.

* * *

William Duncan 2d, senior vice-president, has been named to head the European operations of Chemical Bank. He succeeds **Walter Shipley**, senior vice-president, who is now deputy head of the international division. Mr. Duncan was most recently in charge of the worldwide petroleum and minerals division of the bank.

* * *

Pierson, Heldring Pierson (U.K.) Ltd. has named **Anthony Best** as director. Mr. Best was previously an executive director of Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd. and subsequently Amex Bank Ltd.

* * *

Emilio Collado was elected president and chief executive officer of Adela Investment Co. SA. He was most recently a director of the company.

IMF Gold Sale Banks Are Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The Bank for International Settlements and the Bank of Oman were among 16 successful bidders at Wednesday's gold auction, the International Monetary Fund said today.

The fund released the names of the 16, but did not say how much gold each bought. Most of the winning bidders were the same dealers and banks which bid successfully at the third auction in September.

The other successful bidders were: J. Aron & Co. of New York, Bank Leu of Zurich, Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, Deutschebank AG of Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank AG of New York, Friedberg & Co. of Toronto and International Gold & Silver Corp. of Georgetown, Grand Cayman Island.

Other winners were: Johnson Matthey Bankers of London, Samuel Montague & Co. of London, N.M. Rothschild & Sons of London, Sharps Pixley Inc. of New York, Swiss Bank Corp., Swiss Credit Bank, and Union Bank of Switzerland, all of Zurich.

Bank Loans To Business Rise in N.Y.

Money Supply Drops In Latest Period

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Business loans increased $106 million in the week ended Wednesday at major New York City banks, continuing an uptrend that has added $1.2 billion to the commercial and industrial loan portfolios at these banks in the last nine weeks.

Reporting this yesterday, the New York Federal Reserve Bank again ascribed the bulk of the increase to a gain in bank holdings of acceptances. In the last nine weeks, bank holdings of these money-market instruments—trade bills whose payment is guaranteed by a bank—have increased about $880 million.

The latest weekly increase in business borrowing at the New York banks—the eighth in the last nine weeks—put the total outstanding up $56 million since the midyear point. This compared with a decline of $1.6 billion in the year-earlier period.

Money market observers, assessing the latest changes in M-1 and M-2, suggested that they did not point to the likelihood of any immediate changes in the Federal Reserve's present monetary policy objectives. Moreover, with the Treasury's $6-billion refinancing scheduled for next week, it was noted that the central bank would normally be expected to maintain an even-keel posture in the money markets.

National commercial and industrial loan totals lag behind the New York numbers by a week, but the Federal Reserve yesterday reported that in the week ended Oct. 20 business borrowing rose $481 million to a level of $112.9 billion.

Elsewhere in the weekly banking data, the Federal Reserve disclosed that the basic money supply declined $2.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted average of $308.5 billion for the week ended Oct. 20, from a revised average of $310.7 billion in the previous week.

In the latest four-week period the narrowly defined money supply, referred to as M-1 and consisting of demand deposits and currency in circulation, averaged $308.5 billion. This represented a 5.4-per-cent rate of growth in the latest statistical quarter, a 49-per-cent rate of growth in the latest six months and a 5.3-per-cent growth rate in the latest year. On this basis the growth rates remain on the low side of the central bank's presently indicated growth rate target of 4 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent in M-1.

The broader money supply, known as M-2, which consists of M-1 plus consumer-type time deposits and savings deposits at commercial banks, averaged $724.3 billion in the week ended Oct. 20, a decline of $1.3 billion from a revised average of $725.6 billion in the previous week.

In the four weeks ended Oct. 20, M-2 averaged $722.6 billion, representing a growth rate of 10.9 per cent in the latest statistical quarter, a 9.8-per-cent rate of growth in the latest six months and a 10.4-per-cent growth rate in the latest year. This remained on the high side of the Fed's stated growth-range objectives for M-2 which are 7 1/2 per cent to 9 per cent.

Foreign Nations Worried By Extension of U.S. Law

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).—Foreigners are increasingly worried over efforts to apply American laws to operations of U.S.-based multinational corporations abroad.

That is among the major findings of a study by the Conference Board, a New York-based nonprofit organization engaged in business research. Conference Board researchers conducted interviews with 247 "influential persons"—from government officials to labor leaders to businessmen—in Canada, where more than 4,000 U.S.-owned companies operate, and in Italy, with about 700 U.S.-owned concerns.

Other findings include a general acknowledgment that U.S.-owned affiliates have tended to foster economic growth in the respective countries and that "further economic development depends on continued foreign investment, especially from the United States."

However, the study also makes clear that a rising irritant is the effort "by the American government to apply U.S. laws—in such areas as anti-trust, unusual payments and 'trading with the enemy'—to the affiliates of multinationals."

A Canadian respondent, for instance, remarks that American anti-trust regulations applied to U.S. affiliates in Canada tend to "collide head-on with Canadian efforts" to avoid unnecessary duplication of production facilities.

Alluding to recent efforts by the U.S. government to clamp down on illegal payments abroad by U.S. corporations, the study says: "Italians are baffled by what they feel to be an excessive American penchant for public confessions and public atonement."

Wall Street Prices Advance On Gain in Trading Volume

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (IHT).—A more active demand for glamour stocks and for certain issues with favorable corporate news enabled New York Stock Exchange prices to score a fairly broad advance today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 12.30 at 964.93. Volume amounted to 17.03 million shares compared with 16.9 million yesterday. Advances outnumbered declines, by about 1,060 to 365.

Analysts said part of the activity may have reflected a shifting of investment portfolios in the last weekend before the U.S. presidential election.

The news background, including a 0.7-per-cent decline in the government's index of leading economic indicators, and a lower banking-industry prime interest rate, had no apparent impact on stocks.

A number of major banks announced they are cutting their prime lending rates from 6 3/4 to 6 1/3 per cent. The low rate was first posted yesterday by Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.

Citibank said its rate cut would take effect Monday, while Morgan Guaranty and Continental Illinois lowered their rates today.

Westinghouse climbed 1/2 to 16 1/2. The company said it plans to close down or sell its color television picture tube business by December.

Ford Motor gained 5/8 to 56 3/4, Aetna Life & Casualty rose 1 1/4 to 33 7/8, and other strong features included IBM ahead 5 1/4 to 271 3/4, Eastman Kodak 2 7/8 to 87 5/8, Walt Disney 1 5/8 to 46 1/4, Sabine Royalty 3 3/8 to 58 5/8, Fairchild Camera 2 1/4 to 44 3/8, and Polaroid 2 to 36 3/8.

Procter & Gamble gained 2 3/4 to 94 3/4, Digital Equipment climbed 2 to 151 1/2, Kennecott Copper 1 1/4 to 26 5/8, Du Pont 3 5/8 to 129 1/4, National Semiconductor 1 3/8 to 28 5/8, and American Telephone 1 1/4 to 61 3/8.

But Superscope fell 1 7/8 to 18. It reported higher third-quarter profits, but revised downward estimated 1976 net to $4 a share from an earlier projection of $4.70.

Ingersoll-Ran lost 1 1.4 to 73 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced on light turnover. The Amex index rose 0.59 to 98.88.

A late buying move by a major exporter and commission houses led soybean futures to a 19-cent advance on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Prices of other grains, soybean meal and oil had been mostly lower when the buying interest came into soybeans, and within minutes declines were erased in some sections or prices turned mixed.

Soybeans were up 19 cents, wheat more than 3, while corn and oats prices were mixed. Soybean meal was up to $2.50 higher while soybean oil gained about 75 points, or 3/4 cent a pound.

U.K. Strikes Increase

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).—The number of days lost to strikes in Britain rose for the fourth consecutive month in September to 349,000, up from 336,000 in August and 300,000 a year earlier, the Department of Employment reported. The major areas affected by strikes in September were the automotive and electronics industries.

Mitsubishi Car Denial

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Mitsubishi Motor Corp. said in a statement issued by Chrysler Corp. here today that it "has no plans in any manner or form to have Chrysler Corp. build and/or distribute Mitsubishi cars anywhere within the European community."

Deutsche Bank in Paris

FRANKFURT, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).—Deutsche Bank said it will upgrade its representative office in Paris to branch status sometime next year.

Markets Closed

All stock exchanges and banks will be closed Monday in Belgium and France. On Tuesday the closures affect the United States and France.

'Leading' Index Drops For 2d Month in Row

W... ...GTON, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).—The government's index of leading economic indicators fell 0.7 per cent in September, making the second straight monthly decline, the Commerce Department said today.

The September drop was identical to the revised 0.7-per-cent decrease in the indicators for August. The August drop was originally reported as 1.5 per cent.

With the September decline, the index stands at 107.9 per cent of the 1967 average, the Commerce Department said, down from 108.7 per cent in August.

Seven of 11 indicators available for September pointed downward, with new orders for consumer goods contributing most of the decline. The other six were the average work week, the lay-off rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, prices of sensitive materials, the money supply and liquid assets held by businesses.

Four indicators moved favorably—net business formation, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, common stock prices and building permits. Building permits had the biggest positive influence on the index.

Strike Losses

Meanwhile the Labor Department said the percentage of estimated total worktime lost to strikes in September was the highest for any September since 1970.

The department said 0.31 per cent of estimated total working time last month was lost to strikes, up from 0.29 per cent in August and 0.22 per cent in September a year ago.

The loss in September, 1970 was 0.57 per cent.

The department said the percent of lost working time due to strikes was higher in the first nine months of 1976 than in the same period last year.

About 0.22 per cent of estimated working time was lost in this year's nine months, compared with 0.17 per cent in 1975.

Trade Gap Gains In Third Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened in the third quarter after having narrowed in the second quarter, the Commerce Department said today.

Calculated on the "balance-of-payments basis" to exclude federal military trade and adjust for certain other factors, third quarter imports exceeded exports by $2.88 billion compared with the second-quarter deficit of $1.29 billion and the first-quarter deficit of $1.67 billion.

On the more widely watched "census" basis the figures released yesterday by the department indicated much the same trend. On the census basis, which includes the military trade, the third-quarter deficit was $2.36 billion, compared with deficits of $183.8 million in the second quarter and $864.3 million in the first.

On the balance-of-payments basis, second-quarter exports rose 4.3 per cent to an adjusted $29.68 billion while imports spurted 9.5 per cent to an adjusted $32.55 billion.

Petroleum imports rose 10.7 per cent in the third quarter to $9.45 billion as the nation imported a record 8.5 million barrels of oil a day, up from 7.7 million in the second quarter.

Farm exports totaled $6.32 billion in the third quarter, up 7.6 per cent from the second quarter. Non-farm exports rose 3 per cent, the department said.

The figures are adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

Study Says Oil Price Rise Should Be 2.7% to 7.8%

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can justify another oil-price increase of only 2.7 to 7.8 per cent on the basis of increased costs of their imports.

So concludes a new study by the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, a New York-based research group supported by a cross section of the U.S. oil industry.

The oil ministers of the 13 member states of OPEC will meet in Qatar in mid-December to discuss a new price for the cartel's benchmark crude, Saudi Arabia's light petroleum, currently priced at $11.51 a barrel.

"There is general expectation, based on implicit and explicit statements by responsible government officials of several OPEC members, that the price will be raised once again" at the meeting, John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, said.

The size of the next price increase, if there is an increase, will not be known until the conference. But there have been indications from some OPEC members that increases ranging between 10 and 25 per cent might be considered.

Up To $31 Billion

The annual amount of money involved in such increases would total $12 billion to $31 billion at next year's expected OPEC rate of oil exports of about 29.5 million barrels a day. And adjustments for import-cost inflation has been the principal reason given by OPEC spokesmen as the need to raise oil prices.

But Mr. Lichtblau said that according to the oil-research group's calculations, the cost of imports into OPEC nations rose only 2.7 per cent from the third quarter of 1975, when the last OPEC oil price increase was announced, through the third quarter of 1976.

The OPEC import index used in the calculations is entirely in dollar values. "This fact, more than any other, explains why OPEC's import costs showed such a minute increase in the last 12 months despite continuing substantial inflation in many industrial countries," Mr. Lichtblau said.

"Since all OPEC oil prices are set in dollars or dollar terms," he added, "the strengthening of the dollar during the last 12 months has largely protected OPEC from the impact of world inflation."

Mr. Lichtblau said another qualification in the foundation's study is that all import prices are on a port of export basis. On a landed basis, he said, the index could conceivably be higher, but that is because the rapid increases in import purchases in most OPEC countries has engendered port congestion, adding to costs. Also, Mr. Lichtblau said, most military equipment purchases are excluded from the OPEC import price index.

Less Than 3%

With these qualifications, Mr. Lichtblau said, if the dollar purchasing power of the OPEC oil price established on Oct. 1, 1975, were to be preserved, the price would have to be raised less than 3 per cent. Based on the current benchmark price, that would mean an increase of about 31 cents a barrel, or less than 1 cent a gallon.

But Mr. Lichtblau said that if the first quarter of 1974, the period immediately following the exceptional prices increases by OPEC in late 1973, is used as a base, the composite price index of OPEC imports rose 25.8 per cent by the third quarter of 1976. This consists of a 22.5-per-cent increase to the third quarter of 1975, the time of the last price increase, plus the nearly 3-per-cent increase since then.

Government revenue on OPEC's benchmark crude oil, the Saudi light, so far has risen 18 per cent to $11 a barrel from $9.32 a barrel, over this entire period, Mr. Lichtblau said. Thus, on that basis, he said, a 7.8-per-cent oil price increase could be justified at this time. That would translate into an increase of about 90 cents a barrel, or slightly more than 2 cents a gallon.

More Spending Reported Needed For the Concorde

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP).—The French-British supersonic airliner Concorde has already cost the two nations 14.25 billion francs ($2.85 billion) and another 2.3 billion francs will be needed to complete the 16 planes now being built, according to a report to the French National Assembly.

The report was published during debate on the Transport Ministry budget.

Nine of the planes have been sold to British Airways and Air France. The British and French governments have authorized construction of an additional seven planes in anticipation of future orders.

But Pierre Baudis, an Independent Republican deputy reporting on the transportation budget, warned that there should be no excessive optimism about possible sales to nations such as Iran, China or Japan, which at one time had expressed interest in buying Concorde.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, October 25, 1976.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Aetna Life

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Profits	87.6	42.9
Per Share	1.64	0.80
Nine Months		
Profits	174.0	57.8
Per Share	3.24	1.09

American Broadcasting Cos.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	321.3	234.7
Profits	17.0	0.4
Per Share	0.95	0.02
Nine Months		
Revenue	951.0	724.9
Profits	47.4	21.0
Per Share	2.69	1.22

American Standard

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	392.4	383.4
Profits	12.6	6.7
Per Share	0.69	0.38
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,250.0	1,210.0
Profits	53.2	25.7
Per Share	2.94	1.47

American Stores

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	834.4	764.0
Profits	5.3	7.1
Per Share	1.01	1.36
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,700.0	1,600.0
Profits	12.3	12.9
Per Share	2.34	2.65

Chromalloy American

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	243.5	198.9
Profits	6.0	4.4
Per Share	0.50	0.37
Nine Months		
Revenue	666.5	575.4
Profits	19.6	14.5
Per Share	1.69	1.34

*1975 restated

Clark Equipment

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	311.9	345.9
Profits	12.9	12.4
Per Share	0.94	0.91

Consumers Power Co.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	298.2	270.3
Profits	20.9	14.6
Per Share	0.67	0.54
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,096.7	971.8
Profits	79.2	52.7
Per Share	2.58	1.99

Delta Air Lines

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	402.8	349.6
Profits	17.9	8.1
Per Share	0.90	0.41

Florida Power & Light

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	357.7	365.3
Profits	41.0	56.5
Per Share	0.89	1.38
Twelve Months		
Revenue	1,190.0	1,140.0
Profits	129.4	145.5
Per Share	2.79	3.62

Heublein

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	389.6	374.3
Profits	13.3	19.4
Per Share	0.62	0.90

McDonnell Douglas

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	785.5	696.1
Profits	24.1	16.5
Per Share	0.63	0.44
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,556.1	2,512.6
Profits	80.5	60.7
Per Share	2.11	1.61

Ogden

Nine Months	1976	1975
First Quarter		
Revenue	1,150.2	1,131.4
Profits	36.9	36.6
Per Share	3.64	3.60

Standard Oil of Calif.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	5,180.0	4,780.0
Profits	224.0	207.0
Per Share	1.32	1.22
Nine Months		
Revenue	14,870.0	13,870.0
Profits	612.0	565.0
Per Share	3.60	3.33

Sterling Drug

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	289.9	274.4
Profits	23.9	23.1
Per Share	0.40	0.39
Nine Months		
Revenue	816.2	761.8
Profits	63.7	61.8
Per Share	1.07	1.04

Texaco

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	6,630.0	6,490.0
Profits	214.3	250.5
Per Share	0.78	0.92
Nine Months		
Revenue	19,610.0	18,680.0
Profits	639.2	608.6
Per Share	2.35	2.24

Texas Eastern

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	377.1	297.6
Profits	17.40	20.7
Per Share	0.71	0.85
Twelve Months		
Revenue	1,440.0	1,250.0
Profits	108.5	95.8
Per Share	4.45	3.92

Timken

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	205.3	184.8
Profits	8.5	8.5
Per Share	0.76	0.76
Nine Months		
Revenue	666.6	597.8
Profits	42.7	42.5
Per Share	3.83	3.81

U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Profits A	22.6	6.1
Per Share A	1.38	0.37
Profits B	25.0	0.3
Per Share B	1.52	0.02
Nine Months		
Profits A	58.9	26.8
Per Share A	3.59	1.64
Profits B	65.0	43.8
Per Share B	3.97	2.68

A—Before Securities Transactions
B—After Securities Transactions

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.43	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.80	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	38	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	212
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	59-60
Lead, spot, lb	25½-26	20
Copper elec., lb	70⅝	63¾-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.9938	3.29¾
Zinc, E St L basis lb	37	38½-41
Silver N.Y. oz	4.325	4.155
Gold N.Y. oz	123.15	143.06
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	802.00	751.30

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 29, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

Mar	8.26	8.30	8.17	8.23	8.38
May	8.55	8.55	8.42	8.49	8.62
Jul	8.70	8.73	8.62	8.70	8.78
Sep	8.73	8.78	8.67	8.75	8.81
Oct	8.78	8.85	8.70	8.77	8.80
Mar	9.17	9.17	9.05	9.12	9.16

Sales: 3,447.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Dec	82.90	83.85	82.70	83.25	82.36
Dec	188.0	188.0	188.0	b188.0	b178.0
Mar	188.0	188.0	188.0	b184.0	b182.5

Sales: 4

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	129.60	132.00	128.70	131.80s	131.70
Mar	124.25	126.75	123.40	126.25s	126.00
May	119.00	121.25	118.81	121.10s	121.05
Jul	114.25	116.50	114.25	116.30s	116.25
Sep	110.25	111.80	110.25	111.50s	111.95
Dec	100.25	101.49	99.35	100.50s	101.45

Sales: 1,781.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Nov	56.00	56.00	56.00	55.78s	55.70
Dec	56.30	56.60	56.00	56.30s	56.10
Jan	56.60	56.90	56.50	56.70s	56.50
Mar	57.50	57.80	57.30	57.50s	57.30
May	58.40	58.70	58.30	58.40s	58.20
Jul	59.50	59.70	59.30	59.30s	59.10
Sep	60.60	60.70	60.20	60.20s	60.00
Dec	61.40	61.50	61.40	61.40	61.30

Sales: estimated 3,501.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.18	5.23	5.17	5.20	5.15
Mar	5.84	5.88	5.83	5.86	5.81
Apr	6.45	6.51	6.44	6.50	6.41

Sales: 449. c

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Nov	428.00	428.00	428.00	431.70s	427.50
Dec	427.50	434.70	427.50	433.20s	428.50
Jan	429.50	435.50	429.50	434.40s	429.70
Mar	433.50	438.80	433.00	437.50s	433.10
May	437.50	442.10	437.00	441.40s	437.00
Jul	442.00	447.00	441.00	445.40s	441.00
Sep	446.00	451.50	445.80	449.60s	445.40
Dec	455.00	459.80	455.00	456.90s	452.60
Jan	4 5.50	461.00	455.50	459.50s	455.20

Sales: estimated 13,200.

COTTON NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	82.90	83.85	82.70	83.25	c2.36
Mar	83.60	84.70	83.60	84.10	83.20
May	83.55	84.95	83.45	84.50	83.45
Jul	81.70	82.35	81.55	82.11	81.30
Oct	72.65	73.00	72.55	72.55	72.21
Dec	68.30	68.40	67.45	67.95	68.10
Mar				b68.01	68.10

Sales: 4,550.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Nov	47.75	47.75	47.75	b47.60	b47.50
Jan	a47.90	48.00	47.75	47.90	47.95
Mar	49.05	49.20	48.95	49.10	49.10
May	50.10	50.10	50.00	b50.20	b50.20
Jul	51.30	51.40	51.30	51.40	b51.40

Sales: 185.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

Dec	123.50	125.10	123.20	123.80s	125.80
Feb	124.20	125.30	123.80	124.30s	126.10
Apr	r.25.10	126.30	124.40	125.10s	126.80
Jun	c125.80	127.20	125.20	126.00s	127.50
Aug	126.20	127.70	126.00	127.00	128.30
Oct	127.20	128.50	127.00	128.00s	129.20
Dec	127.80	130.00	127.70	129.00s	130.10
Feb	128.51	130.9	128.20	130.00s	131.00

Sales: 2,731.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct. 29, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.70	2.76¼	2.69½	2.75	2.71
Mar	2.80	2.86½	2.80	2.85	2.82
May	2.87	2.91¼	2.86	2.91	2.88½
Jul	2.89	2.94	2.88½	2.93	2.91
Sep	2.94½	2.99½	2.94½	2.98½	2.96½
Dec	3.04	3.09½	3.04	3.08	3.05½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.50	2.53½	2.50	2.52	2.51½
Mar	2.60	2.62½	2.59	2.61¾	2.61¼
May	2.65½	2.68¼	2.64½	2.67	2.66½
Jul	2.69¼	2.72	2.68¾	2.72	2.70½
Sep	2.67½	2.70	2.66½	2.68½	2.68½
Dec	2.61½	2.62½	2.60	2.61½	2.62½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	6.59	6.79	6.51	6.78	6.59
Jan	6.65	6.87½	6.59	6.85	6.66
Mar	6.72	6.90	6.67	6.86	6.76
May	6.72	6.88½	6.69	6.85	6.77
Jul	6.69	6.81	6.64	6.80	6.71
Aug	6.58	6.70	6.54	6.70	6.67
Sep	6.25	c6.35	6.21	6.31	y.28
Nov	6.10	6.14	6.04	6.12	6.09

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	22.12	22.95	21.85	22.95	22.10
Jan	22.15	23.05	22.01	23.05	22.30
Mar	22.30	23.25	22.30	23.20	22.50
May	22.55	23.35	22.50	23.30	22.70
Jul	22.78	23.45	22.50	23.40	22.80
Aug	22.55	23.30	22.50	23.25	22.65
Sep	22.30	23.00	22.30	23.00	22.50

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	185.00	188.50	183.50	187.00	185.50
Jan	187.00	190.00	185.50	189.00	187.00
Mar	188.50	191.50	187.00	190.50	189.00
May	189.00	191.50	187.50	190.50	190.50
Jul	190.50	190.50	186.50	188.00	189.00
Aug	188.00	188.00	184.50	187.00	187.50
Sep	176.00	177.00	173.20	176.00	173.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Nov	—	—	—	433. 0	429.00
Dec	430.00	435.80	428.00	434.00	430.00
Feb	433.00	438.00	431.50	437.50	434.00
Apr	437.50	441.50	435.00	441.00	438.00
Jun	440.50	445.00	439.00	445.00	442.00
Aug	445.50	449.70	444.00	449.70	446.50
Oct	448.80	454.50	448.80	454.50	451.50
Dec	454.00	459.10	454.00	459.10	456.50
Feb	460.00	464.00	460.00	464.00	461.50
Apr	466.40	469.30	466.40	469.30	466.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	40.35	40.40	39.45	39.57	40.45
Feb	40.65	40.65	39.90	40.00	40.60
Apr	40.85	40.85	40.25	40.25	41.00
Jun	42.97	42.97	42.15	42.15	a42.82
Aug	43.20	43.20	42.70	42.70	43.30
Oct	43.25	43.40	43.17	43.17	44.50
Dec	44.25	44.35	43.85	43.85	n44.70

Sales: Dec 7491; Feb 4554; April 1869; June s50; Aug 64; Oct 34; Dec 5.
Open interest: Dec 14522; Feb 12249; April 6692; June 5918; Aug 858; Oct 75;

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	31.00	31.02	30.00	30.15	31.25
Feb	30.85	30.85	29.90	30.15	30.85
Apr	30.40	30.40	29.65	29.95	30.65
Jun	33.90	33.90	32.90	33.00	34.05
Jul	34.10	34.20	33.80	33.80	a34.40
Aug	33.50	33.50	33.00	a33.05	a33.70
Oct	33.50	33.50	33.07	a33.07	b33.50
Dec	34.55	34.55	34.30	34.50	34.57

Sales: Dec 1726; Feb 1343; April 791; June 111; July 38; Aug 32; Oct 13; Dec 5.
Open interst: Dec 4394; Feb 2823; April 1737; June 627; July 571; Aug 460; Oct 216; Dec 76.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Nov	67.75	68.20	67.40	68.20	67.95
Dec	66.95	67.50	66.55	67.45	67.20
Jan	62.35	62.45	61.85	62.00	a62.40
Feb	58.45	58.50	57.90	58.40	58.45
Mar	—	—	—	n58.00	58.00
Apr	—	—	—	n54.30	n54.30
May	—	—	—	n53.95	n53.95

Sales: Nov 325; Dec 805; Jan 89; Feb 154; March 0; April 0; May 0.
Open interest: Oct 2; Nov 1150; Dec 1949; Jan 440; Feb 209; March 20; April 2; May 1.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	47.00	47.05	45.60	46.20	47.00
Mar	46.80	47.00	45.65	46.00	46.85
May	47.90	47.90	46.60	a46.75	48.80
Jul	47.30	47.40	47.30	a47.40	48.60
Aug	47.20	47.20	46.00	b46.00	47.35
Feb	—	—	—	a49.00	50.10
Mar	—	—	—	n49.25	n49.25

Sales: Feb 3240; March 372; May 217; July 49; Aug 39; Feb 0; March 0.
Open interest: Feb 4538; March 2165; May 1111; July 666; Aug 373; Feb 60; March 61.
B—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	24.00
Albert Heijn	80.30
Algembank	281.00
Amrobank	65.10
A'dam	57
Fokke	29.50
Heineken	136.30
H.V.A.	45.30
Holl-Am-H	84
Hoogovens	38.50
K.L.M.	115
Nlt Nieder	77
Pakhoed	86.50
Philips new	26.10
Robeco	174
Rolinco	133.50
Royal Dutch	115.30
Unilever	107.50
Van Ommer	172.50
VerMach	77

Brussels

Arbed	2,510
Brux-Lamb	1,760
Cock Ougree	552
Electrobel	5,550
GB-Inno-BM	1,448
Hoboken	3,505
Pétrofina	4,150
Ph Gevaert	1,054
Soc Générale	2,050
Solvay	2,295
Un Minière	980

Frankfurt

AEG	77.50
BASF	141.50
Bayer	121.70
Commerzbk	169.50
Cont Gummi	69.50
Daimler	325.10
Dee..ag	140.50
DuetBank	268.10
DresdeBk	210.60
Hoechst	129.30
Gels Aktien	73.50
Hoesch	48.50
Karlstd	348
Kaufhof	230
KHD	132.10
Lufthansa	92
Mannesmann	316.50
Metallgesell	198
Neckermann	73.50
RWE new	149.50
Schering	271
Siemens	249.40
Thyssen	103.50
Veba	109.10
Volkswagen	132

London

Anglo-Am	2.45
Anglo-Am cp	21.50
Barclay bk	1.98
Beecham Gr	3.81
BICC	0.72
Boots	0.84
Bowater	1.33
Brit-Am Tob	2.38
Brit Oxyg	0.46½
Brit Pet	6.56
Burmah	0.26
CadburySc	0.31
Chartered	1.10
Courtaulds	0.75
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.10
Decca Rec	1.86
Distillers	0.97
Dunlop	0.65
E Mustline	1.79
GEC	1.20
FreeStGed	10.50
GKN	2.10
Glaxo Gr	3.09
Gold Fields	1.19
Gt Un St	1.28
Guinness	0.96
Hawker-Sidd	5.50
Hudson Bay	14.50
Imp Chem	2.63
Imps	0.54
Mark&Spen	0.73
MetalBox	2.00
Nichols	0.65
Plessey	0.57
Rand Miner	1.76
Rank Org	1.09
Royal Dutch	43.00
R.T.Z.	1.43
Shell	3.65
Thorn (A)	1.37
Tube Invest	—
Union Carb	2.49
Vickers	1.14
War L3½	22.00¾
West Deep	6.90
West Drief	15.75
West Hold	13.50
West Min	1.79
Woolworth	0.41
ZCI	0.17

Milan

Bastogi	899
Erba	1,595
Erc Marelli	332.25
Fiat	1,383
Finsider	223.50
Generali	37,310
IFI	1,610
Ita'gas	630
Italsider	303
LaRinas	47
Montedis	301
Olivetti	965
Pirelli	1,012
Snia Visco	950
Terni	270

Paris

Air Liquide	329
Alimentaire	90
BSN	525
Carrefour	1,290
Cim Lafarge	183
Citroën	40
Cie Bancaire	245
CFP	95
CGE	248
CCF	96.50
Ferodo	347
Imétal	100
L'Oréal	852
Mach Bull	29
Michelin	1,179
Moët-Henn	435
Moulinex	199.90
Paribas	138.50
PUK	78
Penarroya	42.80
Perrier	83
Peugeot	260.50
Rh Poulenc	61.50
Saclior	33.50
St Gobain	105.90
Suez	300
T. émécan	532
Thomson	164.50
Usinor	41

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,260
Buerlhe	1,860
B Boveri	1,480
Ciba Geigy	1,270
Cr Suisse	2,570
Fischer	580
HoffRochh	7,700
Nestlé	3,190
Sandoz	4,925
Sté B Suisse	379
Sulzer	2,745
U.B. Suisse	3,230

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 29, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Exxon	279,000	52⅞	+ ⅛
Norton Sim	277,100	21⅜	+ ⅞
G.H.fe Ho'd	203,000	9⅝	
Am Tel&Tel	187,800	61⅜	+1¼
Texaco Inc	187,300	27¼	— ⅛
GulfWstn	186,300	16⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	185,900	73⅝	+ ⅞
City Invest	175,700	12⅝	+ ⅜
Dow Ch	153,000	43½	+1½
AetnaLifeC	150,600	33⅞	+1¼
Citicorp	131,300	30¼	— ⅛
Fuqua Ind	125,400	11	+ ⅜
AtlRichfl	121,900	57⅛	+ ⅜
Kresge SS	115,800	41	+1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	17.03	16.90
Advances	1062	1022
Declines	374	407
Unchanged	435	451
Total issues	1871	1880
New 1976 highs	54	28
New 1976 lows	27	31

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	950.55	966.26	947.47	964.93	+12.30
20 Trn	207.59	210.59	206.91	210.37	+ 2.56
15 Util	97.39	98.26	97.01	98.03	+ 0.61
65 Stk	299.60	304.04	298.60	303.60	+ 3.51

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
400 Industrials	115.34	113.13	115.13	+1.49
20 Transport.	13.75	13.52	13.73	+0.14
40 Utilities	50.37	49.59	50.29	+0.48
40 Financial	11.82	11.60	11.79	+0.13
500 Stocks	103.10	101.15	102.90	+1.29

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.89	54.19	54.89	+0.65
Industrials	60.52	59.90	60.52	+0.73
Transportation	38.62	38.23	38.62	+0.39
Utilities	38.69	38.25	38.69	+0.47
Finance	53.66	53.12	53.66	+0.56

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 28	123,907	234,625	1,590
Oct. 27	121,822	225,891	1,247
Oct. 26	116,580	242,851	877
Oct. 25	109,512	228,000	1,393
Oct. 22	126,711	244,413	2,789

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
ResortIntl A	103,900	8¼	+ ⅛
Re:Grp wi	64,400	1⅜	+ ⅛
STP Corp	39,500	11⅜	— ⅜
Bergen Bru	29,400	4⅜	—1½
Syntex Corp	29,400	22⅝	+ ⅜
Westates P	28,800	9⅝	— ⅛
Champ Ho	19,900	3⅛	
Dataprod	19,800	12	+1⅛
Felmnt Oil	18,400	15¼	+1½
Falcon Sbd	18,300	29¼	— ⅜

Approx final total 1,750,000
Stock sales year ago 670,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
98.88	98.27	98.88	+0.59

London Commodities

Oct. 29, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	132	126	127.50-127.75	131.75-132
Mar	139	132.75	135.05-135.15	138.90-139
May	145.25	140.25	140.50-140.60	144.75-145
Aug	151.50	144.50	146.30-146.35	151.30-151.50
Oct	155.25	149.25	150.45-150.56	155.25-155.50
Dec	156.50	154.50	154.75-155	160.25-160.75
Mar	161	159	160 -160.50	165 -165.25
Lots: 3,478.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,905	1,870	1,892 -1,893½	1,926-1,928
Mar	1,865	1,826	1,849 -1,850	1,875-1,876
May	1,834	1,796	1,820½-1,821	1,841-1,843
Jul	1,802	1,761	1,789 -1,791	1,813-1,814
Sep	1,764	1,726	1,751 -1,755	1,771-1,772
Dec	1,625	1,596	1,615 -1,620	1,645-1,648
Mar	No trade		1,570 -1,580	1,600-1,610
Lots: 6,176.				
COFFEE				
Nov	2,145	2,080	2,125 -2,140	2,123-2,125
Jan	2,055	2,140	2,190 -2,192	2,185-2,185
Mar	2,215	2,150	2,205 -2,207	2,193-2,195
May	2,215	2,160	2,208 -2,211	2,195-2,199
Jul	2,218	2,166	2,210 -2,215	2,200-2,210
Sep	2,220	2,165	2,215 -2,220	2,205-2,212
Nov	2,215	2,175	2,215 -2,225	2,202-2,207
Lots: 2,348.				

London Metal Markets

Oct. 29, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	783 - 784	784 - 785
3 months	818 - 819	824 - 824.50
Cathodes: Spot	768 - 768.50	769.50- 770.50
3 months	805 - 805.50	809 - 810
Tin: Spot	4,990 -5,000	5,000 -5,010
3 months	5,170 -5,190	5,201 -5,210
Lead: Spot	282.50- 283.50	285 - 286
3 months	298.50- 299	302 - 302.50
Zinc: Spot	378.50- 379	382 - 382.50
3 months	398.50- 399	403 - 403.50
Silver: Spot	274.40- 274.70	271.50- 271.70
3 months	283.50- 283.80	283.70- 283.80

Paris Commodities

Oct. 29, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous
SUGAR				
Dec	—	—	— 1,255	—31
Jan	—	—	1,250-1,260	—20
Mar	1,265	1,231	1,236-1,243	—40
May	1,297	1,270	1,260-1,280	—40
Jul	—	—	1,260 —	—40
Aug	—	—	1,285-1,305	—25
Oct	—	—	1,290-1,315	—30
Nov	—	—	—	
Dec	1,325	—	1,320-1,325	—10
Lots: 92.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,480	1,450	1,475-1,480	—64
Mar	1,455	1,433	1,450-1,452	+ 8
May	—	—	1,414-1,430	— 6
Jul	—	—	1,380-1,430	—
Sep	—	—	1,345 —	— 5
Dec	—	—	1,200 —	— 5
Lots: 138.				

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 54

AhmanHF, Alpha Plnd, AtlCity El, Belden Corp, Benefl Spf, Best Prod, BklynUGs pf, CentLaEl, City Invest, CityInv pfA, CityInv pfB, Cowles Com, DaytPL pfE, duPnt 3.50pf, ElginNat n, Equit Gas, Finl Feder, Fla Gas, Fuqua Ind, Humana, Ideal Basic, IdealBas pf, KaufBd pfA, LoneSta Ind, Medusa Cp, MinnGas, Missn Equit, NatDetroit, NIM 10.60pf, Ohio Edison, OhPow pfC, OhPw 14pfA, PanhEPL, PaPL 9.24pf, PubSvCol pf, Relian Grp, RelGrp pfB, RelGrp pfC, Rexham Cp, Sabine Roy, StPaul Sec, Scovil 2.50pf, SolaBasic wi, SouJer Ind, Swest PSvc, TexOil Gas, Trane Co, Transco Cos, Unted Corp, UnlTel, InTel 1.50pf, Utah Int, Uth PwLt, W B3ncorp

NEW LOWS— 27

ACF Ind, Amer Can, Am Motors, Am Stores, Arlen Rlty, Avery Inter, [illegible], Carter Wall, CnPw 2.43pf, Divers Mtge, FMC, Gard Denv, Gillette Co, Ginos Inc, Lubrizol, Marine Mid, Mattel Inc, McCord Cp, McIntyr Mn, Miles Lab, NorfkWn n, ReevesBro, RepTexCp, Tiger Int, Uniroyal, Warnaco, Warc 1.50pf

Currency Rates

October 29, 1976

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.52	4.0580	104.73*	50.52*	29.30y	—	6.8230*	103.35*	42.43*
Brussels (c)	38.975	59.50	15.366	7.392	4.28*	14.6695	—	15.16	6.285
Frankfurt	2.4010	3.8260	—	48.02*	2.781x	95.45*	6.507*	98.84*	40.82*
London (z)	1.5840	—	3.805	7.94	1388.50	4.035	58.60	2.86125	9.42
Milan	863.90	1,390	359.0	172.81	—	343.18	23.410	354.38	146.88
Paris	5.0005	8.05275	207.750*	—	5.7875x	198.825*	13.5350*	205.200*	85.0*
Zurich	2.4332	3.9021	101.36*	48.66*	0.2816*	96.70*	6.60*	—	41.40*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8865; Escudo: 31.41; Israeli £: 8.40; Peseta: 68.355; Schilling: 17.47; Sw. krona: 4.2190; Yen: 293.125; Belgian financial franc: 37.40; Hong Kong $: 4.8305. The Canadian dollar is worth U.S. $1.0238.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 29—Closing Prices

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
24	16½	SchlitzBr .68	9	45	17⅞	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
103	70	Schlumb .80	20	389	95⅝	95	96⅛	+ 1
16¾	11⅛	SCOAIn .80	5	27	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	ScotLad .36	19	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	8	45	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	13½	ScottFor .84	6	9	17¾	17	17¼	
24⅝	14¼	ScottPap .76	8	207	18⅛	17⅞	18	
10⅝	7	Scottys .10	12	209	8⅛	8	8	
19¾	11¾	ScovillMfg 1		310	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ⅝
47½	29½	Scovil pf2.50		3	48	47	48	+ 1½
7¾	4⅞	ScudDuoVt	13	86	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9	7¾	Scudd pf.83e		120	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
44	14½	SeaCont .50	5	72	43	42¾	43	+ ½
21⅞	19¼	SeaCont wi		17	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
32¼	20¼	seabCL 1.60	5	92	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
6⅜	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		73	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
31⅜	23	Seagram .80	10	23	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
7⅜	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14¼	SealPw .80	6	1	14½	14½	14½	
18	11½	SearleG .52	8	344	12	11¾	12	
79⅝	61⅞	Sears 1.60a	18	803	67⅜	65½	67¼	+ 1⅝
8¼	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	15	59	7	6⅞	7	
35⅞	22	Sedcoinc .30	7	53	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	13½	SeligLtz 1.20b	5	3	16½	16½	16½	—
6⅛	3⅝	SvcCpInt .20	3	28	4⅛	4	4⅛	
17	11½	Servamt .76	7	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .40	5	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
18½	11⅜	Shapell .10	6	13	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
77¾	47⅝	ShellOil 3	7	x294	75¼	72⅝	75¼	+ 2
33¼	22½	ShellT 1.01e	5	7	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
14½	10¾	ShellrGl .60a	4	x33	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅜
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		x2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	12	29	38¾	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z190	64	64	64	— 1
13⅞	9⅜	SierrPac 1	8	11	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
24¼	15¼	Signal 1.10	11	89	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
47¼	32	SignodeCp 1.20	13	6	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅜
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	7	32	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
24½	17⅝	Simm .88a	10	9	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
23½	11⅜	SimpPat .50	14	773	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
26	8⅜	Singer Co		131	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
43⅜	24½	Singr pf 3.50		6	41	40⅜	40¼	— ⅛
28	19⅜	Skaggs .58	10	166	20	19½	20	+ ½
120½	65	Skelly 1.60a	11	16	107¾	106	107¾	+ 1¾
12⅜	7⅜	Skil Corp	7	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
22⅜	15⅜	Skyline .32	21	143	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
18⅝	8⅞	SmithAO .80	21	32	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	28⅝	Smithint .52	9	45	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
82½	58½	Smithkline 2	17	59	80½	79⅞	80½	+ ½
19⅞	13	SmithTr .20	5	54	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	11	SolaBas .90	8	8	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
11½	11½	SolaBas wi		3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Sonesta Int	9	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
10⅝	8¼	SonyCp .02e	20	419	8⅞	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
35⅞	27⅜	SooLin 2.45e	5	11	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ¼
18½	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	51	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	14¾	SoJerIn 1.56	8	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
15	9⅜	Soutdwn .60	5	25	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
27	21⅜	Sdwn pf 1.80		5	25	24⅞	25	+ ½
14⅝	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	9	40	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
7½	5	SoestPS 1.10	8	19	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	18⅜	SoCalE 1.68	10	733	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+10⅝
16⅜	13¾	SouthCo 1.46	9	1632	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	31¼	SoInGE 2.52	7	5	38¾	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
58¼	47½	SoNRes 1.85	6	94	49¾	49	49⅛	—
39¼	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	3	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
48½	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		3	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	99	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	
62¾	52⅜	SouRy 2.32	10	71	57¾	56½	57½	+ 1
6¼	5½	SouRy pf .50		19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
40½	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	9	3	38	38	38	— ¼
26½	21	Southind .50b	12	114	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
74¼	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	14	45	64¼	62⅞	63⅞	+ 1⅜
24¾	22⅜	SwstBnksh .96	8	38	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	—
13⅞	6½	SwstFor .20	24	28	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	—
25⅜	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		5	21	20⅜	20⅛	—
13⅜	11¼	SwPbSv .98	9	127	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅜	SprinFd	5	25	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .40	5	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	10	SperryHut 1	6	21	13⅝	13	13¼	
37	31	SperryHpf 3		2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
51¾	38⅞	SperryR .92	11	185	46¾	45⅝	46⅛	+ ½
15	6⅝	Sprague El		28	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	7	18	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
29⅞	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	13	238	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+ 1
38⅞	26½	Squibb .96	14	200	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	18¾	StaleyMfg 1	6	74	21¼	19⅞	21¼	+ 1⅜
24½	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		18	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
40⅝	27	StBrand 1.28	11	110	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
52	46	StdBr pf 3.50		z110	47½	47½	47½	
49⅝	34¼	StBPaint .40	21	21	39⅝	39⅛	39½	+ ⅜
39⅝	29	StdOilCl 2.20	8	725	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
57⅛	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	9	475	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	+ 1⅜
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	22	158	75	74½	74⅞	+ ⅛
59¼	48	SOOh pf 3.75		z50	58⅝	58	58	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅞	StdPress .40		291	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ 1½
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	12	26	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	9⅛	Standex .80	7	5	18	18	18	
33⅜	21	StanWk 1.12	8	355	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	
11⅞	7⅝	Stanray .90	9	38	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
22¼	16⅝	Starrett 1.12	7	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
12⅝	10⅝	StaMSe 1.85		9	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
481	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	x338	46⅜	45	45½	— ¾
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	6	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
21	15⅜	SterDrug .70	12	x337	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
6½	5	SterlPre .11t	6	42	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16	9⅝	Sterndnt .40	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	StevenJ 1.20	5	62	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ½
34½	23⅝	StewWa 1.96	7	13	33	32⅜	32⅝	—
26⅞	18⅞	StokVC 1.20	10	44	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ½
14	10¾	StokVC pf 1		z10	12	12	12	
63¾	48¼	StoneW 2.50	6	3	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅜	StonCon .56	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13½	9	StorTec .67t	6	49	9⅝	9½	9½	—
31½	15⅞	StorerB 1	6	10	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
15¼	10¼	StridRite .80	6	12	12½	12⅜	12½	
45½	37	StuWor 1.32	4	80	38½	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
50⅝	30½	StW pfA 1.40		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	SuavSho .03e	4	13	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	7	30	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
25⅝	11¼	SunChm .40	7	39	23¾	22½	23⅝	+ 1⅜
42	26⅜	SunCo 2	6	234	41¾	41½	41½	—
43¼	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		185	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	—
28¼	20⅝	Sunbm 1.08	10	20	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	17	Sundstr 1	7	220	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
51⅞	35⅝	Sunds pf3.50		4	47	46½	47	
13⅛	9½	SunsMg .18t	19	53	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅞	SuperVal .66	8	121	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
232	148	SuprOil 1.80	18	15	212	207	212	+ 4
7⅛	5⅜	SupmkG .24	6	19	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
40¼	16	Superscpe	6	284	18⅝	17⅝	18	— 1⅜
7½	4	Sutro Mtg		14	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
19½	10⅝	Swank 1	7	42	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
22⅝	16¼	Sybron .84	8	44	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		40	37	36½	36½	
T								
17	12⅛	Ticor 1	8	83	17	16¼	17	+ ⅜
11⅜	6⅜	TRE Corp	12	38	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
38¼	26⅜	TRWIn 1.40	9	53	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ½
226½	171½	TRW pf 4.25		1	210	210	210	—14¼
86¾	63¼	TRW pf 4.40		5	80½	80½	80½	— ¾
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		2	71½	71⅜	71½	— ⅜
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	3	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
8	1⅞	Talcott Nat		40	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅜	Talley .60	5	26	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		10	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	94	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	9	317	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	+ 1⅜
21¾	13⅛	Tandycrft	6	20	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ½
12¾	5⅝	Tappan .20	8	20	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—
49⅝	18	Technicr .20	14	324	44½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Technicolr		22	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
19¼	9	Technicon	11	52	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
68½	44¼	Tektronx .30	16	32	61¼	60½	61	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .20	5	5	7	7	7	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	6	254	63¾	62½	62⅞	— ½
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		1	106	106	106	+ 2¼
11¼	5⅜	Teleprmpt	9	315	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp		71	2⅛	2½	2½	
35	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	878	33⅝	32½	33⅜	+ 1
130	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	122	121¾	122	+ 2
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	6	216	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	25½	Tesor pf 2.16		66	26⅞	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	22	Texaco 2	8	1773	27⅞	26¾	27⅜	— ⅛
43⅞	34¼	TexComm 1.10	12	13	39	38¼	39	+ ⅛
39⅝	28½	TexEst 1.85	8	x39	36	35⅝	36	
27⅞	24⅜	TxET pf 2.40		x10	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	—
31	27¼	TxET pf2.87		x13	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	29	TexGsT 2	8	30	42	41¾	42	+ ⅜
15⅝	11⅞	Texind 1b	12	x18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
129⅝	93⅛	Texinst 1	27	625	104⅝	103¼	104	+ ⅜
8⅝	5½	Texint	17	88	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅜	TexOGs .20	10	233	24½	23½	24⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	16	3	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	795	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	28	Texgulf 1.20	11	77	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	3	Texfi Ind		130	3	3	3	
31⅝	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	56	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
37¼	26½	Textr pf 2.08		19	32	31⅞	32	
28⅞	19½	Textr pf 1.40		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	6	54	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
43	33	ThomBet .88	17	153	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
14⅛	7⅞	ThomJW .50	6	16	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThrifDg .40	9	20	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—
19⅞	17¼	TidwtMr	6	33	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
19½	11¼	Tiger Int .40	7	989	12	11½	12	— ⅜
34⅞	31½	Timeinc 1.15	12	1062	33⅞	33	33⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	18⅛	TimeMir .60	11	56	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	36⅜	Timkn 2.20a	9	167	50½	50	50⅛	— 1⅛
15¼	9½	Tish Rlty		49	15	15	15	+ ⅛
6½	5⅞	TobinP .15e		1	5¼	5⅜	5¼	— ⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25⅞	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	8	193	24	23⅞	24	
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	4	28	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	9	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14¼	4⅞	Tracor .20	7	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
33¼	19½	TraneCo 1.08	10	51	33⅜	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
33⅝	29	TranUn 1.76	10	20	34¼	34½	34½	—
15⅝	7½	TransW Air	22	646	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅝	TWApf 2		8	17½	17	17	— ⅜
13⅝	8½	Transam .66	8	415	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
23½	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		37	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
16⅞	8½	Transco .90	8	x574	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ½
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	7	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
27	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		35	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
12	6⅝	TranOhF .20	4	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	23	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	430	37¾	36	37½	+ 1¼
44¼	32¼	Travelr pf 2		9	43½	43	43½	+ 1
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.53e		70	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
32¼	29¼	TriCn pf 2.50		2	31	31	31	
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		13	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15½	8⅛	Trianind .90t		20	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Triang Pac.40e	17	28	12⅛	12½	12⅝	
23	15⅛	Trinityin .56	5	152	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	16	105	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	+1⅛
15⅜	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	137	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	11	64	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	8	10	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	16	TylerCorp .50	6	35	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
U								
29⅞	21¼	UALInc .60		299	24⅜	23¾	24½	+ ½
29½	21¼	UAL pf .40		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
16⅞	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	18	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	⅝	UMET Tr		83	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
15	10	UOP .22e		46	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.50	4	213	31¼	29½	31⅛	+ 1½
62	56⅜	UVin pf 5.50		2	60	60	60	+ ½
42	24	UVin pf 1.26		1	36	36	36	+ 1½
25¼	18⅞	UARCO 1.20	7	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
11⅜	7⅝	Unarco .60	5	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
49	39⅝	UniNV 2.86e	7	12	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	11	39	10¼	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	58½	UCamp 1.60	13	398	63	61½	63	- 6
76⅝	57½	UnCarb 2.50	9	x510	61¼	59¾	61⅛	+ 1
9⅜	6⅛	Un Commrc		35	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	16	68	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	180	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
39⅛	33	UnEl pf 3.50		z20	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
51½	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z20	48¾	48¾	48¾	
73¼	61	UnEl pf 6.40		z20	70	70	70	
29⅞	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
90	76	UnEl7lpf 8		4	89	88½	88½	— 1
6	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
55⅝	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	101	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		5	68½	68½	68½	
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	12	98	89¼	88⅜	89¼	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Uniona Inc		2	1½	1½	1½	
10½	7⅝	Uniroyal .50	16	301	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
82¾	71	Uniryl pf 8		z150	81½	81	81½	+ 1⅛
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	9	41	7⅝	7	7	
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		154	10⅛	10	10	
24⅝	14	UnEnRs 1.32	4	144	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	5¾	UFinCal .24	6	19	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	13	102	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
26	22⅝	Ulllum 2.32	9	42	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	9⅝	Unitind .60b	7	x28	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
12⅞	6⅜	Unitin pf 42		x34	12	12	12	
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .13	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12¼	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	8	6	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	11½	UnitMM .80		27	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	15⅝	Un Nuclr	11	186	32¾	30⅞	32¼	+ 1⅜
5	1⅝	UnitPk Min	54	55	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	UnitRefg .55	4	11	11⅜	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		2	17	17	17	
45½	32½	USFidG 2.48	11	74	47¾	46¼	47⅜	+ 1⅜
25⅜	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	12	120	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	5¼	USHom .16	12	133	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	JS nd .40	9	234	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	USLeasg .32	5	15	9	8⅞	9	
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltyinv		40	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
38½	19⅝	USShoe 1.05	6	253	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ 1
57½	45⅜	US Steel 2.20	9	x645	47½	46½	47⅛	+ 1
24⅝	19⅜	USTobac 1	11	15	23⅞	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
37½	30⅜	UnTech 1.20	7	324	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		3	157	157	157	+ ¾
107	104	UnTch pf7.32		39	105¼	105½	[illegible]	
18	14	UnTel 1.75	10	720	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
2⅝	1⅛	UnTel wi		106	2	2	[illegible]	
[illegible]	21¼	UnTel pf1.50		1	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]	
23⅞	19¼	UnII 2pf1.50		72	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .10z	8	22	6⅛	6	[illegible]	
15¼	9½	Univar .52	4	15	11	10⅝	[illegible]	
30¼	15½	UnLeaf .32	7	39	30¼	29⅝	[illegible]	
49⅞	37⅞	Uujohn 1.03	16	222	40⅝	40⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .40	6	282	14⅛	13⅝	[illegible]	
12	9⅞	UslifeF .95a		28	11⅜	11⅛	[illegible]	
64⅛	41¼	Utahint 1.20a	13	1043	65	64⅛	[illegible]	
37⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		7	32¼	32⅛	[illegible]	
V								
28¾	17¼	VFCo .70	7	45	18½	18⅛	[illegible]	
20½	11½	VSICorp .63	6	17	18½	18⅛	[illegible]	
9⅛	6	Valeyin .40	7	41	7	6⅞	[illegible]	
17⅛	12	Varian .20	11	111	12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]	
13¼	4⅛	Varo Inc	4	109	8⅞	7⅞	[illegible]	
6⅛	3¼	Vendo Co		13	4⅜	4⅛	[illegible]	
7	3⅛	Vence .20	5	13	3⅝	3½	[illegible]	
14⅝	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		10	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
31	16½	Verco .12e	6	220	18⅞	18	[illegible]	
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	10	25	9¼	8⅞	[illegible]	
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		32	4⅝	4⅜	[illegible]	
15⅞	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	332	14⅝	14⅜	[illegible]	
55¼	49	VaE P pf 5		z170	54	53	[illegible]	
99¾	83	VaEP pf8.84		z2160	99½	99	[illegible]	
105	98	VaEP pf9.75		z20	104¾	104¾	[illegible]	
31	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		15	30½	30⅛	[illegible]	
80¼	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z40	78⅜	78⅛	[illegible]	
84⅛	72½	VaEP pf7.45		z20	82½	82½	[illegible]	
8⅛	4⅜	Vornado Inc	5	39	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	
29¼	18¼	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	75	27	26	27	
W								
50	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z130	49⅜	49⅛	[illegible]	
23	16¾	Wachova .50	10	22	19	18⅝	[illegible]	
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty		24	3	2⅞	[illegible]	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .09	15	71	14¼	13⅞	[illegible]	
17¾	12⅛	Walgreen 1.10	7	25	17	16⅞	[illegible]	
33¾	26⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	6	29⅝	29⅜	[illegible]	
24⅞	18⅜	WallBus .60	9	62	22¼	21⅞	[illegible]	
20	11½	WallMu 1	7	11	18¼	18⅛	[illegible]	
44¼	28½	WaltJim 1.20	9	208	36⅜	35	[illegible]	
40	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		14	39⅜	39⅛	[illegible]	
10⅝	5¾	WardFd .47t	14	51	6	5⅞	[illegible]	
12½	6	Warnaco .60l		213	6⅝	5⅞	[illegible]	
27½	16½	Wrnc pf 1.50		6	18	18	[illegible]	
33½	16½	WarnS 1.20	13	x15	24¼	23⅝	[illegible]	
25¼	17½	WrnCom .60	7	199	22⅜	21⅞	[illegible]	
81	63½	WrnC pf 4.25		1	82	82	82	
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		4	47	47	47	
38½	26⅞	WarnerL 1	15	x242	32⅜	32	[illegible]	
20⅞	18	WashGs 1.88	10	21	19⅝	19⅜	[illegible]	
17	10⅛	WashNat .80	6	2	16⅛	16	[illegible]	
20	12¾	WashStl 1	5	x4	17½	17⅜	[illegible]	
24	19½	WasWat 1.68	7	59	23¼	23⅛	[illegible]	
11⅞	6¾	WasteM .10o	10	61	11	10⅞	[illegible]	
35¾	14	WatkinJ .32	10	20	19	18⅝	19	—
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .48	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
7	4	Wean Unit	9	8	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	6	8	8⅝	8¼	[illegible]	
7⅛	3⅞	WebbDel E	10	57	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	
25	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	x1	24⅞	24⅞	[illegible]	
26¼	15⅞	WellsFrgo 1	8	439	25⅜	24	25	+
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e	22	x35	8	7⅞	8	+
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	7	3	15⅜	15⅛	[illegible]	
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z20	52¼	52¼	[illegible]	
42⅞	33	WtPtPep 2.40	6	39	35⅜	34¾	[illegible]	
27¼	21¾	WstctTr 1.94	8	3	26¼	26⅛	[illegible]	
12⅛	9	WnAlrL .43a	11	70	9⅝	9⅜	[illegible]	
26⅞	17⅜	WnBnc 1.40	7	69	25⅝	25⅜	[illegible]	
15⅜	11⅝	WnNorA .40b	5	64	14⅜	14⅛	[illegible]	
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	5	62	11⅛	10⅝	[illegible]	
19⅛	12¾	WnPubl .80b	6	8	17	17	17	+
20⅞	15¾	WUnion 1.40	10	121	18⅛	17⅞	[illegible]	
57	45	WnUn pf4.90		3	54½	54⅜	[illegible]	
25¾	25	WnUn pf2.55		27	26	25⅞	26	
19½	13	WestgEl .97	6	900	16½	16	[illegible]	
28	24⅝	Westvaco 1.10	9	64	27	26⅝	27	+
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	6	14	22	21½	[illegible]	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	25	1004	45¼	44⅝	[illegible]	
66¾	55¾	Weyr pf 2.80		26	62⅞	62	[illegible]	
24⅞	18	WheelFr .60	11	64	23	22⅝	23	+
23⅞	16	WheelPlt 5tl	9	36	17⅝	17	[illegible]	
59	53	WhelPlt pf 6		z100	58	58	58	
34⅝	22	Whirlpol .80	13	228	25⅜	24⅝	[illegible]	
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1a	6	166	23	22⅝	23	
37½	34¾	WhitC pfC 3		1	37¼	37¼	[illegible]	
9⅛	3⅜	White Mot	20	67	5⅝	5⅜	[illegible]	
31¾	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	5	20	24¾	24½	[illegible]	
6⅞	3	Whittaker	11	553	6¼	6⅛	[illegible]	
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .78r		113	12½	12¼	[illegible]	
6¾	4	WiebdtSt .32	6	20	6⅛	6	6	—
29	20	WillmsCos 1	7	287	24	23⅝	[illegible]	
7½	5½	WilshrO .12e	7	34	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]	
41¾	36⅝	WinnDx 1.56	12	43	38¼	37⅞	[illegible]	
9½	5	Winnebago	18	60	5¼	5⅛	[illegible]	
17	13⅛	WinterJ .65	6	52	15⅞	15⅝	[illegible]	
30⅞	24½	WiscElPw 2	10	84	30⅛	29⅝	[illegible]	
105	99	WisE pf 8.90		z100	104	103½	104	+
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	10	56	18¾	18⅝	[illegible]	
21¼	16¾	WiscPL 1.60	9	97	20½	20	20	
20¾	15¾	WiscPS 1.46	9	25	20½	20⅜	[illegible]	
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	6	11	25⅝	25⅜	[illegible]	
72¼	51½	Witco pf 2.65		3	64	64	64	—
21⅝	10	WittrO .60	4	19	14⅛	14	[illegible]	
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .12e	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	
13⅝	10¾	Wometco .44	7	22	11⅝	11⅜	[illegible]	
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	19	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
19⅝	15⅝	WoodPet .20	10	27	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	
27⅞	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	127	21½	21	[illegible]	
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		2	33¼	33	[illegible]	
6¾	3¾	WorldAir	23	5	4	3⅞	[illegible]	
86½	64¾	Wrigly 2.40a	9	21	80½	79½	[illegible]	
17½	5¾	Wurlitzer .20	7	19	13⅜	13½	[illegible]	
11¾	6¾	Wylain .60	11	45	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	
6⅞	1½	Wyly Corp		34	1⅜	1⅜	[illegible]	
X								
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	20	26	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+
Y								
12⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind	23	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—
Z								
25⅛	14⅞	ZaleCorp .88	6	99	15¼	15	15	+
16	10⅝	Zapata .20x	3	65	13⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	
9½	5¼	Zayre Corp	5	56	6⅛	5⅞	[illegible]	
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	13	108	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnind .43	9	38	12⅝	12¼	[illegible]	

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities adealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrialst ocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 29, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2⅝	2¾
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	7¼	8
AVM Cp	⅞	1⅛
Addisn W	6⅝	7⅛
Adv Ros	2⅝	2¾
Alberts	5¾	6½
Allco Inc	8⅝	9⅛
Allerg Ph	24¼	25
Allyn Bac	7⅛	7⅝
Am Exp	39⅝	40⅛
Am Finl	9½	9⅞
Am Furn	2	2¼
Am Greet	9	9⅜
A Micro	7	7½
Am Telev	19	19¾
Am Weld	10⅝	11⅜
Amfr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	5	5⅜
Anheus wb	25⅜	26¼
Ard May	1¼	1½
ArkWtG	25½	26¼
AsCC Bot	12¾	13½
AtlGas Lt	13⅞	14¼
Baird Al	3⅛	3⅝
Bang Hy	13½	14
Bkam Rlt	7⅝	8⅛
Bassett F	17	17¾
Bayls Mk	8¼	8⅞
Beeline F	5⅜	6⅜
Betz Lab	34⅝	35½
Bibb Co	8⅛	8⅝
Bird ason	31	32½
Birtchr	⅞	1⅛
Bick Hills	19⅜	20¼
Bonza Int	2½	2¾
Braden	7½	7⅞
Brinks	7⅝	8¼
Brks Sca	18⅝	19½
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	3⅝	4⅝
Buckeyeln	8	8½
Burn Slm	3½	3⅝
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	3¾	4⅛
Conrad H	1¾	2⅛
Cap Ewst	3⅞	4¼
Capln Air	1¾	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3⅛
Care Cp	3¼	3⅝
CenVt PS	13⅜	14⅜
Chm Lea	10⅝	11⅜
Chesa Ut	11¼	12¼
Chi Bridg	58	60
Chlin Cp	5⅝	5⅞
ChrisSe	117	121
Circle F	4⅛	5
CitznUt A	35	35½
CitznUt B	31	31½
Clark Mf	30	32
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	⅝	1½
Com Clr	11⅝	12⅝
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	27⅝	28⅝
Con Pap	30	31
Crew Co	9	9⅝
Cross Co	18	18⅝
Cutlr Fed	1⅛	2⅛
Danly M	8	9
Data Dgn	4⅝	5⅛
Data 100	8	8½
Dayt Inc	27	28½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅜
DeKid Ag	31½	32½
Delhi Oil	4⅛	4½
DeLux C	22	22¾
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det IntBr	29¾	30¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	15	15¾
Dixn Cru	17½	18¼
Docutel	4¾	5⅛
Dollar G	8⅝	9
Dorch G	10¼	10⅞
Doyle DB	14	14½
Dunkin D	5⅛	5½
Durlron	13½	14¼
Eberin In	3¼	3⅝
Econ Lab	26⅝	27¼
ElPas El	11	11¾
Elba Syst	1½	1⅞
Elder Be	6	6⅜
Elec Nucl	4½	5¼
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	23	23⅝
Entwistl	6	6⅜
Equty Oil	27⅝	28
Ethan Al	17	17⅜
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
FidUn Lf	19⅝	20¼
Fingrht	5	5⅜
FIBkSys	39¾	40½
Fst Bost	21	21⅜
FtEmpSt	8¼	8⅝
Flcknr	11⅛	11⅜
Fla AstU	¼	⅜
Forest O	20½	20⅞
Frmlgtl	½	1
Fotoma	9⅝	10⅛
Frkln Cp	5⅜	5⅞
Frnkln El	9⅛	9⅝
Frnd Ice	16½	17¼
Gen RIEs	3¼	4⅛
G Reinsu	191	195
Gov EFin	9	9⅜
Graph Cn	16½	17¼
Green Mt	11½	12
Grey Adv	12¼	13
Gulf Intst	13¼	13⅞
Gyrodn	2½	3⅛
Harper R	7¼	7⅞
Hartf NC	11⅜	12⅛
Henred F	16	16⅞
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	10⅝	11⅛
Horiz Res	½	1½
Huds Pap	25½	26½
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	6⅛
Hyatt Int	3⅞	4⅛
Ind Nuclr	2¾	3⅛
Infra Ind	1⅛	2⅛
Intel Cp	53½	55
Interc En	8¼	9¼
Intrmk In	2¾	3¾
Infrmt G	14⅜	15⅜
InBk Wsh	3¼	3¾
IaSou Ut	23⅝	24¼
Jamsby	11¾	12½
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
Kaisr Stl	31¾	32⅜
KaisStl pf	18½	18⅝
Kalvar	1½	1⅞
Kaman A	17⅜	18½
Kampg A	6⅜	6⅞
Kate Gre	⅜	¾
Kaysam	2⅞	3⅛
Kear Tr	7⅛	7½
Kelly Svc	16⅜	17½
Keuff Ess	10½	12
Keye Flb	13¼	13⅝
Key CusF	6⅞	7⅝
Keys Int	17	17¾
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap fog	16¼	17⅛
Lance In	20½	21
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Lan eCo	19	20
Lin Bcast	15⅛	15½
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	—14⅛	14⅝
Mal Rlty	9–16	¾
Mallkrt	40	41
Manor C	4¼	5
Maul LP	11⅛	11⅝
McCorm	37¾	38½
Measur	10¼	10⅞
McQuay	16½	17⅛
Medtrn	25⅛	26
Merld In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	16	16¾
Midld Ca	2⅛	2½
Midl Bks	20	21
Milew Gt	13½	14⅛
Millipr	25	25½
Miner In	1⅛	1⅜
MissVl G	14	15
Mont Col	4⅛	4⅝
Moore S	12	12⅛
Moore P	7½	8½
Morg Res	1¼	1⅜
Mostek	18⅛	18½
Match M	4½	5⅛
Mot Club	2½	3
Mueller	14¼	15¼
Narag Cp	8¼	9
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	5	5⅜
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	5⅛	6⅛
NJNat G	13¼	14
Nlelsn A	28⅛	28⅞
Nlelsn B	20⅝	21¼
NoCar Ga	11⅝	11¾
NoEOl un	28¼	29
Norlrp Kl	18½	19¼
NW NatG	9⅛	9½
NW PuSv	18	18⅞
Noxel Cp	14⅝	14⅞
Ogllvy M	24¾	25½
Ohio Ferr	17	18
Ormont	11¾	12¼
Otter TP	19½	20
Over NA	4⅛	4⅝
Pabst Br	23⅝	24¼
PacGa R	23	23⅝
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	3⅞	4⅛
Pauley P	5⅛	6½
Pearl Mt	10½	11½
Pa Enter	16⅜	16⅞
PnzlOff B	14⅛	14⅞
Pepsi BW	10⅝	11
Petrsn H	11	11⅜
Petrolit	37	38
Pettibon	21½	22½
Piedmt A	4½	5
Pink		
Plon Hlb	19⅝	20¼
Platllin	2¼	3¼
Possis Cp	1⅜	1⅞
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
PubS NC	11⅛	11⅜
P Bennet	18⅜	19
PutD Cap	5⅜	5⅞
Qual Inns	2¼	⅝
Ragen Pr	1⅛	1⅜
Rahall C	7¼	7⅞
Raych Cp	92	97
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	8½	8⅞
Road Ex	39	39¾
Robin M	15¼	16¼
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4¼	4½
Rus Stov	15½	16¼
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	28	30
Sels Delf	1⅝	1⅞
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
SevenUp	30	30¾
Shaw Cp	20	21
Snap Tls	32¾	33¾
SolldSt Sc	8	9
S CalWal	13	13⅝
SwGs Ip	10⅝	10⅞
SwEl Sv	15⅝	16½
Standyn	18⅝	19⅛
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	14½	15½
Sterlg Str	4⅛	5
Strawb Cl	24½	26
Super El	½	5⅛
TIME DC	3⅞	4¼
Tampax	34⅝	35⅜
Tayir Wl	19⅝	20⅝
Tech Pub	12½	13½
Tennant	26	28
Tifny Co	8⅝	9⅛
ToscoCp	4¼	4⅝
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	29½	30½
Trltn OG	2⅜	3
Tymshr	15⅛	16¼
Tyson F	13¼	14
Un McGll	11¾	12⅝
US Surg	9⅝	10¼
US TrkLn	13¼	14¼
UVa Bks	16⅜	17⅛
UpPen P	19	19¾
Valley Gs	10⅝	11⅛
VanD Air	9	9⅝
Vance S	4½	5
Velcro	6⅝	6⅞
Ventron	43¼	44
VaN Bnk	18¼	19¼
Wads Pu	7⅜	8¼
Wsh NG	13¾	14¼
Webb Re	8¼	9
Weco Dvl	3 11-16	3 15-16
Weight W	7¼	7⅝
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welng M	7¼	7⅝
Well Gar	3¾	4½
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1⅝
Westmd	58½	59¼
Wdwrd L	24	24½
Wright W	3¾	4⅛
ZionUt B	21	22

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 29, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	335
Canon	496
Dai Nip. Print.	489
Fuji Bank	282
Fuji Photo	608
Hitachi	198
Honda Motor	673
C. Itoh	292
Japan Air Lines	2,090
Kansai El Pwr.	660
Kao Soap	550
Kirin Brewery	351
Komatsu	303
Kubota	334
Matsu Ind.	611
Matsu E. Wks	625
Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	119
Mitsubi Corp.	415
Mitsui Co.	423
Mitsukoshi	431
Nippon Elec.	203
Sharp	326
Shiseido	1,110
Sony Corp.	2,470
Sumitomo Bank	280
Taisho Marine	286
Takeda	220
Teijin	130
Tokyo Marine	406
Toray	129
Toyota	928

European Gold Markets

Oct. 29, 1976

	Open	Close
London	122.30	123.15
Zurich	123.75	122.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	124.64	124.66

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅜	3 -3¼	¾-1	[illegible]
1 M.	5¼-5⅜	3⅜-3⅝	1⅛-1⅜	[illegible]
3 M.	5⅜-5½	4⅜-4⅝	1⅞-2⅛	[illegible]
6 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4⅜-4⅞	2⅛-2⅜	[illegible]
1 Y.	6⅛-⅜	5⅛-5⅜	2⅝-2⅞	[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	98	99
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	103½	104½
BFCE 8¾-83	101½	102½
B.N.P 9½-87	104⅜	105⅜
Bras Can 9¾-82	102½	103½
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Carrier 8-87	96¾	97¾
Charbogas 8⅞-81	100¼	101¼
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Refine 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	95¼	96¼
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Cut Ham 8-87	97½	98½
Denmark 7½-90	87½	88½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EEC 8¼-82	100¼	101
ECS 8⅜-81	102¼	103¼
ECS 9¼-86	102	103
EIB 9½-85	104½	105½
Erap 9⅜-85	103	104
Esso 8-86 Nov	102	103
Eurofima 8½-83	101½	102½
First Chic 7-80	99⅜	100⅜
Gen Mot 8⅜-86	105½	107
Gould 9⅝-83	104¼	105¼
Gulf West 9¼-82	104	105
Haas 8⅜-86	103¼	104¼
Home Oil 9½-86	103¾	104¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103½	104½
Intl Util 8¼-82	101	102
ISE Canada 9-82	103	104
Manitoba 8⅝-83	103¼	104¼
Michelin 9¼-86	101¾	102¾
Modo 9½-83	101⅞	102⅞
Montreal 9⅝-81	103½	104½
Montreal 9¼-83	103	104
Motorola 8-87	101¼	102¼
Nr = Finer 10-81	102½	103½
NatWest 9-86	99½	100¼
New Brunsw 9-83	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	104	105
N Zealand 8½-83	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	94½	95½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102½	103½
NorskHydr 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	101	102
Norway 9-80	105	106
Norway 8½-81	103½	104½
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Ontario 9-83	104¼	105¼
Oslo 9-88	101¼	102¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103½
Pac Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pennwalt 8-87	98¼	99¼
QuebProv 8½-81	102¾	103¾
QuebProv 9-83	103¼	104¼
QuebProv 7½-88	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7½-87	98	99
ReadBates 9½-81	102	103
S dvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	95¾	96¾
Seagram 9-83	104	105
SFE 9-83	101¼	102¼
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	97	98
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St Ind 8½-80	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8½-88	103¾	104¾
S Handels 9¼-86	103	104
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7⅞-87	97	98
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	102	103
Transocean 7½-87	98¼	99¼
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	97½	98½
Utah 8-87	100¼	101¼
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾

Convertible Bonds

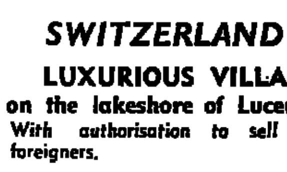
Amexco 4¼-87	81	83
Ashland 5-88	81½	83½
Beatrice 6¼-91	113	115
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6¾-91	109½	111½
Borden 5-92	99½	101½
BroadHale 4⅞-87	78½	80½
C..rnation 4-88	82	[illegible]
Chevron 5-88	111	[illegible]
Chrysler 4¾-88	61½	[illegible]
Chrysler 5-88	66	[illegible]
Cont Tel 5½-88	81	[illegible]
Cumm In 6¼-88	94	[illegible]
Dart Ind 4¾-87	85½	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	102	[illegible]
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77½	[illegible]
Firestone 5-88	86	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	95½	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	83½	[illegible]
Gen Elec 4¼-87	81½	[illegible]
Gen Food 4⅝-87	85	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-82	84	[illegible]
Gillette 4⅝-87	74	[illegible]
Gould 5-87	97½	[illegible]
Gulf West 5-88	87	[illegible]
Honeywell 6-86	82½	[illegible]
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	[illegible]
ITT 4⅜-87	78½	[illegible]
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	[illegible]
Matsushita 6¾-90	118½	[illegible]
Mitsui 7¼-90	102	[illegible]
McDerm 4¾-87	150	[illegible]
Morgan JP 4¾-87	118½	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	[illegible]
Owens Ill 4½-87	107½	[illegible]
Penney JC 4½-87	83	[illegible]
Phil Lamb 4⅞-83	91	[illegible]
P.C.A 5-8	77	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅜-83	125	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅞-87	107½	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	95	[illegible]
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	77½	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	79½	[illegible]
UnCarb 4¾-82	107½	[illegible]
WarnLam 4½-87	85	[illegible]
Wa..nLam 4½-88	81	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	77	[illegible]

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1969=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	101.57	93.33	[illegible]
Previous	101.56	93.34	[illegible]

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading Oct. 29—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
		A&EPlasl P	4	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
		AARCa .30	9	2	13	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
		AAVCos .32	4	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		AIC Photo		3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
		APS Inc .25	2	10	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
		ATI Inc		3	¾	¾	¾	
		AVXCp .25e	11	12	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
		AbrdMf .40b	19	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		Action .15e	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		ActonCp	10	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
		Adam Russl	8	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		AdobeOil .16	20	32	12¾	12	12¾—	¼
		Aegis Corp	8	44	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
		AeroFle .15e	3	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		Aeronca Inc		2	2	2	2	
		AfilCap .08t	8	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		AffilHsp .24	5	27	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
		AfterSix .30	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Alan Wood		39	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	½
		Alaska Airl	3	47	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
		AlbaWa .35e	4	3	2	2	2	
		Alcolac .15e	5	3	6⅛	6	6	
		AlleCp wt		10	6	5⅞	6	
		Allegny Airl .20	8	82	4⅝	4⅜	4½—	⅛
		AllegA wiN		1	⅞	⅞	⅞ —	⅛
		AlldArt Ind		36	1	1	1	
		Alpha Ind	12	18	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
		Altamil .10e	4	2	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	¼
		Altec Corp		19	15-16	⅞	15-16+	⅛
		AltecCp wt		3	6-16	5-16	5-16	
		AltecCrp pf		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
		AlterFds .50	15	20	11	11	11	
		AMAX wt		17	9⅞	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
		AmBiltrt .30	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		amBusP .26	9	1	7	7	7	
		Am Fletch		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		AGarPd .34		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		AmInt Pict	3	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
		Alsrace .11r	4	18	2⅝	2½	2½	
		AMaizeA .40	3	33	8	8	8 —	⅛
		AmMot Inns	27	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
		AmPetrof 2.20	7	20	31¼	30⅝	31¼+	1⅛
		APrecs .20e	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		ASafEq .11t	4	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
		AmSciE .04e	12	58	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		AmTec .10e		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		AmUtilS .72e		25	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
		AMIC Corp	6	120	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞+	⅜
		AndreR .07t	13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		AngloC .12e	6	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		Ankeb .20	6	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	½
		Appld Data	8	18	3⅝	3⅜	3½+	⅛
		ApldDev		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		ApplCa .30	12	2	16¾	16¾	16¾+	⅛
		ArizCL .10e	9	11	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
		ArmInCp .12	3	60	7	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
		Arundel		8	4½	4½	4½	
		Asamera .25	8	67	9⅝	9½	9½	
		AshlOC .20e	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		Askin Svc	14	2	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
		Astrex Inc .05e	8	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		Atco Ind		8	⅞	13-16	⅞	
		AtlRich wt		16	15-16	⅞	⅞	
		AtlasCM B	7	63	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
		AtlasCp wt		54	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
		Aubainc .18	14	11	12¾	12½	12¾—	⅛
		Austral Oil	19	180	14¾	14⅜	14¼+	⅜
		Autmat Rad	2	53	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
		AVEMC .16	6	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		Avlin Cp	7	15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
		BRTRl .30e		2	¾	11-16	¾	
		BRTRlt wt		2	1-32	1-32	1-32	
		BaldwS .32a		8	6	6	6 —	⅛
		BanFd 1.15e		10	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
		BangPun wt		10	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
		BanistrCll .20e	6	98	8¾	8½	8½	
		Barcley .04	9	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		Barnwl .10e	26	125	9⅝	7 1-16	7⅜—	1⅝
		BarryR .36e	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		BarryWr .44	6	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		Bartons Cdy		10	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
		Barwick ET		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
		Bellind .08A	6	117	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
		BelscIR .05t	6	4	2	2	2	
		Benrus Crp	5	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
		Berg Bruns	6	294	5¼	4⅝	4⅝—	1⅛
		BrgB pf 1.15		50	13	12	12⅛—	1⅛
		BernzOmg		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
		Bertea .14	8	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		BervenC .06	39	69	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅜
		Beverly ENT		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		BicPen .36	8	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
		BigDad .30e	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
		BinkMf	1	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		Blessng .30	7	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	1
		Blount .30	5	1	9	9	9	
		BodinAp .40	6	9	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
		BoltBer .20		20	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
		BowVall .10	175	17	21⅛	20⅞	21 +	⅜
		Bowne .24	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		BradfdN .20	9	95	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅝
		Branch .20	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		BraniffAr wt		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		BrascanA 1	3	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		BrewerC .88		80	10⅛	10	10⅛	
		BrooksP .40	4	9	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
		BrownCo wt		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		BrnFB .60	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
		Buildex Inc		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Bundy 1.08	6	x14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
		Burgess Ind	4	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		BurlngFd .25e	5	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
		Burnslnt .60	7	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		Butlerlnt .50	4	7	9⅝	9½	9½	

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
		CKPet .20e	11	78	17½	16⅞	17¼+	½
		CDI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		CHB Food	3	26	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
		CMI Corp	6	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
		CM7In Inc	35	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		CSECp .52	7	1	11½	11½	11½	
		Cabicom Gn	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		CagleA .15	2	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		Caldor	10	27	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅜
		Calcomp		26	4⅝	4	4	
		Camco Inc	18	31	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
		CaCTbA .25e		9	3½	3½	3½	
		Camaln .30t		17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
		CdaExp .05e	9	40	4⅝	4 7-16	4 7-16—3-16	
		Cdn Homstd	19	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		CdlnPA 1.50	6	57	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	¼
		CdnMarc .20	7	9	4	4	4 —1-16	
		CdnOccl .50	7	2	15	14⅞	15	
		Cdn SuprOil	10	5	39¾	39⅜	39¾+	⅜
		Capital Res		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Carbor .80a	10	14	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	⅝
		Caresse .30	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		Carnat 1.40	15	67	75½	75	75½+	⅛
		CarcPipl 1b	7	9	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
		Carrols Dev		21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		CastleAM 1	6	7	17	16¾	17 +	¼
		CesFd 1.20a		5	17	16¾	17	
		Castleton In	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Cavltrn .10e	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		CeRuCraft	5	7	1	1	1	
		CenPLpf 4		z50	45	45	45 —	1
		ContSec .40e		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Convill .30e		15	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
		CerM pf 2.25		8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
		Cetec Corp	10	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Champ Hom		199	3¼	3	3⅛	
		Charlr Med	4	1	4	4	4	
		Chem Exp	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		ChiRivt 1.08	7	2	20½	20½	20½	
		Chlfin Dev	14	37	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
		Child World	9	9	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
		Christiana .10e	6	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Cinerama		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
		CircleK .42	7	14	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
		Citation .40b		6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
		CityGsFl .68	5	13	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
		Clarkson .20	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
		Clarostat	7	5	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
		Clausing .64	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Coachmn	6	32	14	13½	14 +	½
		CoffMat .15r	9	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		Cohelne .12t	17	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Coleman .32	7	72	14⅝	14	14⅛	
		Colon Conrl		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		ColwelC .28	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		ComGrp .14	13	15	2	1⅞	2	
		ComAll .30a	6	22	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
		ComMtl .80b	6	2	11½	11½	11½	
		Comodrint	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		ComPS 1.62	8	11	18¼	18	18¼	
		Compac Cp	11	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
		Compo Ind	17	3	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
		CompuDyn	6	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Conchem .40	4	17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
		Contrd Fab		35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Condec Crp	3	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		Conniy Con	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		Conrock .60	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
		Conroy .10e	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		CanOil Gas	12	57	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝—	⅛
		ConsRef .60	10	1	8½	8½	8½—	⅜
		Consyne Cp	13	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		Cont Mater	13	32	⅞	13-16	⅞	
		ContTel wt		21	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
		CookEl .40	13	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
		CookInd .40	9	7	16½	16⅛	16½—	⅛
		Cooper Jar	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Cordon Intl	14	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
		Core Labs .10e	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		Cornelius .40	9	112	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
		CwrBk 1.20	9	17	25¼	24⅝	25 +	⅝
		Cosco Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
		CoftCorp wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
		Cottld .10e		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		CoxCbl Com	17	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	
		Crest Foam		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Crompton .25e	5	16	15½	15⅛	15½+	½
		CrossAT 1	12	5	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+	⅝
		CwnCPt .60r	5	32	24⅝	24	24⅝+	1⅛
		Crowlle .20	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		CrutcR .38	13	64	9⅛	9	9⅛	
		CubicCp .28	8	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		CurtisMat .15e	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
		DCL Inc	5	22	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16	
		DWG Cp .50t	3	45	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
		Damon Cre	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
		Damson Oil	20	129	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	½
		Daniel .10b	8	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		Dataprod	9	198	12	10⅞	12 +	1⅛
		Daystn .20e	13	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		DeRose Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		DelLabs .32	7	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
		DelhiWP .34	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		DenTal Ez		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		Depslir 1.48	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
		DewCp Am	10	20	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
		DevonGrp	21	z150	19	18⅝	19 +	⅝
		Diebold VC		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		Digicon Inc	42	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		DinFab .10	9	6	2⅝	2	2⅝	
		Diversey .36	8	39	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝+	⅝
		Dixilyn .40b	3	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Dome Petrl	9	30	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞+	⅜
		Domtar .80	15	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
		Donkeny .24	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		Downey .13g	4	6	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
		Dresslr 1.32		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
		Driver Harr		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		DrgFair .40b	5	10	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
		Dorlng .04e		6	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16+1-16	
		Duplex Prd .80	4	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
		DurTst .30t	8	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8½	3¾	DynAmer	5	29	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅝
		Dynictn .05e	8	43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	6½	DynellEl	21	27	8½	7⅞	8	

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
3¼	1⅛	EAC In	5	3	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	6	35	16⅛	16	16	
24¼	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	1	23	23	23	
6	3⅛	EazorE .24	4	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
11	6	Ecodyne .05e	6	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
11	7⅝	EDO Corp .10e	7	6	9	8⅝	9	
9½	4⅝	EnrnhPh .20a	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCp .10	7	24	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7	4⅛	ElHose .10r	13	72	5¼	4⅝	5⅛+	1⅛
4⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .28t	7	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	
13⅝	9¼	Electrog .80	5	17	13⅝	13	13	
13⅝	7⅜	ElecEng .24	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Elect Resch		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅛	12⅝	ElectrnlcA 1	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅝	5⅜	EngyRes	5	26	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
9⅛	6½	ErnstEC .60	5	50	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	EssexCh .32	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Execuin .27t	14	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
5⅛	2	FDIInc .01e	100	4	3⅛	3	3	
7⅜	4	Fabind .10e	3	20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅝
5⅝	1⅝	Fairfld Nob		8	2½	2	2½+	⅛
30⅝	20⅝	FalconS .60	8	183	29⅞	29¼	29¼—	⅜
8⅛	4⅝	FarmDolr .16	5	4	5	5	5 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Fash Fabric	17	1	1	1	1	
11	7⅝	FayDrg .16a	10	33	12⅝	10⅜	10⅞	
14⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	16	14	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4	Fed resrces		37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	8	Felmnt .12a	32	184	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛+	1½
9⅛	5	Felsway .35	5	1	7½	7½	7½	
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Fidelco Gth		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	FilmCp Am	3	10	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	6	33	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
9⅝	5⅛	FinGen .36b	5	27	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	FinGoA .36b		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5½	FtConn .20	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
4⅛	3⅝	FstHrt pf .50		1	4	4	4	
8⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	22	10	7⅛	7	7	
4⅝	2⅛	Fstmrk .05t		3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
17⅛	9⅝	FlschrP .40t	5	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	5	5	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Flavorland	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
10⅛	8	FlightSf .06e	8	34	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	FlukeJ	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
20	13¼	FlyDie Oil	7	36	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Foodrm .20a	4	5	4	4	4	
9⅝	7	FooteM .25e	12	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
3⅝	2½	Forest Labs	5	2	3	3	3	
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	6	9	9	9	
4	1⅝	Franklin Rl		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16½	10	Frantz .80	6	1	16¼	16¼	16¼+	¼
23⅝	15⅝	Fresnillo .40	7	17	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	
5⅝	3½	Frielm .24b	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	Frigimp .55t	6	103	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	31	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	FrontAir wt		12	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
8⅛	2	GRICp		85	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1½	⅞	GSCEn .42c	16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	GTI Corp	5	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Gabriel .30	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	5	7	9	9	9	
3⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp		5	2	2	2	
10⅝	8⅝	GatesLrjet	3	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Gerl Explor	9	21	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	G Housewar	4	68	2⅝	2	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Resrch	3	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Genge Inc	5	8	2	1⅝	2 +	⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Geon Ind		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	Gerber Scl	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	GiantFd 1a	5	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅝	3⅛	GiantYel .10t	32	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		18	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr		1	4	4	4	
33⅝	25½	Glatfltr 1.52	6	4	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	½
5⅝	3⅝	GlenGer .16	39	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16½	10⅝	Globeind .40	4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
7	3⅛	Glover .10e		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Golden Cycl	54	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12	4⅝	Go'dnW .27e	5	72	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield Cp		10	¾	¾	¾+	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		42	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
6	3⅛	GorinSt .10e	4	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
21⅝	15	GormR .30a	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
4⅛	2⅛	GouldIT .14t	138	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	7	GrndCN n.38	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GtAm Ind	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	44	160	4	3⅝	4	
37⅝	25⅝	GtLkCh .28	13	8	32⅝	32¼	32⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	4	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	4⅛	GREIT .40	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	10	GrossTlc 1	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅝	6½	GrowC .32b	8	27	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	¼
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind	125	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Gtlstrm LD		6	4	4	4 +	⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
1⅝	11-16	Halco Prod		17	⅞	11-16	⅞+1-16	
10⅛	6⅛	HallsMot .50	4	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
5⅝	3½	HampD .15e	5	3	4	4	4	
8⅝	3⅝	Hampin Ind	3	11	5¼	5¼	5¼—	½
16⅝	10⅝	Hanmrd .60	4	6	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅜
12⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4	2⅛	HanvrS Rlt		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	9	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
27	19⅝	Harma .40b	5	29	20	19⅝	20 +	½
7⅝	3⅝	Hartfl Zdy		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	11	24	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	¼
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	Hastings .40a	3	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12	5	Health Chm	9	49	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Helnick .05e	7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
1⅝	1	Heltmn Mtg		65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	8⅛	HerMel .72	6	x2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅛	2½	HiGInc .15t	22	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	4	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Hiptrnic .20	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	37	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
34⅝	23⅝	HomeOA .50	7	8	24	23⅝	23⅝	
21⅝	16⅛	HormelG 1	9	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
8⅝	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .60e	23	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5-16	1-16	HospMfg wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14⅛	11¼	Hotelln 1.40	12	23	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30a	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HouseVl .32	7	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
11⅝	6⅛	HospMtr In	24	3	8⅛	8	8	
73½	32⅝	HouOilM .60	20	165	67⅝	66⅛	67	
35⅝	33⅝	HouOilM wt		40	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
22⅝	13	HowelC .40e	5	4	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Howell .16e	3	1	5	5	5	
37⅛	27⅛	HubellA 1.50	9	6	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	
37	29⅝	HubellB 1.50	9	23	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	17	2	4	4	4	
41⅝	32⅛	HudBO 1.40	9	1	33	33	33 +	⅛
11⅛	6	Huffman .40a	4	33	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
29⅝	16⅝	HuskyO .08	5	2	17½	17½	17½	
5⅝	3	Hycel Inc	18	36	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
9⅛	4⅛	ICBCp .20a		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	ICHCp .32t	8	1	4	4	4	
10⅛	4	ICMR .30t		13	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ISCFinl .20	15	82	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	5	29	4 5-16	4 5-16	4 5-16+1-15	
4⅛	1⅝	Imper Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
24⅛	19⅝	ImpOilA .80	11	18	20	19⅝	20 +	½
10⅛	8⅛	Incoterm A	11	12	13⅝	11⅛	11½—	½
2⅛	⅝	Inflight Svc		110	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3½	⅝	Inolex Corp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3½	Instron .20		10	4½	4½	4½	
2⅛	13-16	Instrum Sys		85	⅞	13-16	13-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	4	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .50	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Bankntl	7	61	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	13½	IntCour .24	10	3	13½	13½	13½	
3⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	InFuneralS	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅛	8	IntGenin .70	4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins	21	108	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		1	1½	1½	1½	
36	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	43	28	26⅞	28 +	1⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Interpool	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5	Interway Cp		46	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		17	1	1	1	
15⅛	9⅛	InvDivers A	7	35	14⅝	14	14¼+	½
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	73	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	InvestRlt Tr		17	3⅝	3	3⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13	Ionics Inc	18	23	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .20		7	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

J-K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
11⅝	6½	Jaclyn .40a	4	25	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Jacobs .70e	5	2	9	9	9	
8⅛	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	6	7	6⅞	7	
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	JohnPd .38	6	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	9	KalerInd .36	7	94	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	KaneMil wt		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	KayCp .07e	10	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Kenwins .34	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
31⅝	19⅝	Kewanee .72	7	130	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅜
2⅛	1⅝	Kay Co		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	7	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	KirbyExp		16	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Klt Mfg	35	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
21⅝	13⅝	KnickToy .16	7	37	21¼	20⅝	21¼+	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Kollmor .50	9	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	KuhnStr .10	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
4	3⅛	LSBInd .18t	5	8	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅛	½	LTVCorp wt		54	11-16	⅝	11-16—1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	9	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LaMaur .30	7	6	4	3⅝	4	
9⅛	5⅝	LaQuintaM	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	LalyRad .36	6	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Lake shore	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		11	1⅝	1½	1½	
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	LeathCo .60	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅝	15	LeeEntr .32	10	8	17	17	17	
2⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3	Lehigh Pres	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14	6⅝	LeighPr .60	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5⅛	LewisBF .24	6	27	6	5⅝	6	
10	4⅛	Liberty Fab	2	27	5⅝	5	5⅝+	1
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	5	2	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	14	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	7	33	5	4⅝	5 —	⅛
8⅝	6	LoewThe wt		80	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Logistic .08e	8	23	3	3	3	
16⅛	9	LaSenSv .76	6	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7⅝	1	Lynch Corp		27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	25	1	2	2	2	
26	13⅛	MPBCp .80	5	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
4½	2⅛	MPO Video	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅝	7	MWA .25b	9	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Macrod Ind	3	89	13-16	½	13-16+1-16	
4⅝	2⅞	Mamm Mrl	10	23	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	7	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	MansIT .02r		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2	⅝	Marinduq B	103	12	1 1-16	1	1	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .38	6	12	22⅝	23¼	23⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Marlene Ind	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6½	4	Marshal Ind	4	5	6½	6½	6½	
32⅛	18⅝	MartPr .30e	7	22	22⅝	22	22⅛—	½
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
29⅝	23⅝	Masnelin .20	6	x5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Masters Inc	5	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	MaterRe .24	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	4	MaulBro 1.40	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	McCulO .21t	35	116	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19½	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	40	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
16⅛	6⅝	McIntsh .70	6	145	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝+	1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeen Cn		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅛	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	2	12½	12½	12½	
	5⅝	Medalst .44	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Medco Jwly	18	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	5	11	7	7	7 +	⅛
8⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	13	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
17	7⅝	Megolnt .20	5	24	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	⅛
15⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15½—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Metex .15e	4	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2½	⅝	Metrocare		3	1	1	1 +1-16	
1⅛	⅝	Metro Grts		2	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14½	9⅝	MichSugar 1	4	20	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
5	3	MichS pf .24		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5½	Micklbry .16	4	11	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
8	3½	MidldCo .10	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b		22	11⅝	11⅝	11½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Miller H		2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
20	13⅝	MillerWo .40	8	105	17⅛	16½	17¼+	1⅝
23⅝	12⅝	MilRoy .25	7	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2½	⅝	Mission IT		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32½	17⅛	MoPtcR 1.30	5	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
41⅝	24⅝	MitchlE	8	85	38	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3½	MileCp .20	5	27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	Modern Md	3	1	6	6	6	
23½	6½	Molycrp wt		7	21½	21⅝	21½+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	MottsSup M	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21½	14⅝	MtVAut 1.20	8	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8	4½	MovStar .38	5	x9	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	½
2⅝	1	Movielab	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	3½	MultiAm .20	8	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
7	3⅞	Napco .12e	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	44	4	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	8	10	19⅝	19	19 —	⅛
2⅛	⅝	NatHlthsEnt	7	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Natind wt		8	⅝	11-16	⅝+1-16	
12	6	Nat Paragn .20	4	3	8½	8½	8½	
13	6⅝	Nat Patent	52	117	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
4⅛	2⅝	Nat Silver	6	3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
19½	10½	NatwHo .32	8	37	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	¾
34½	22⅝	NENucr .40	10	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
14	10½	NHamp .50e	9	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria .04e	6	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	39	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	NProc .82e	9	43	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅜
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	11	35	14	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅛	6	NewbEn .20	3	3	7	7	7 —	⅛
24⅛	14	Newcor 1b	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	NewparkRs	5	16	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16¼	12¼	NiagFSv .56	4	2	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
12⅝	3½	Nolex Cp	33	54	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	8	NorAmR .10	9	24	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅜
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	9	151	6½	6⅛	6½+	¼
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp	18	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat	21	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	NumacO Gs	16	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	¼

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
21	13½	Offshore Co	3	10	14⅝	14	14 +	⅛
39¼	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	4	5	36⅝	36¼	36⅝+	½
12¼	6⅝	OhSealy .40	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Oilaind .20e	6	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
22½	14¼	OnLine sys	14	26	17⅛	17	17	
10½	4	OrioleHo .16t		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	18	7	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
12½	10⅝	OSullvn .60	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	Outdr Sport	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	OverhDr .50	8	52	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
4⅝	2	OzarkA .05e	7	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

P-Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
3½	1½	P&F Indust		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅛	7-16	PSAInc wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
18⅛	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		3	17½	17¼	17¼+	⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12½	PGRd pf1.25		13	14¼	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
15⅛	13	PGpfA 1.25		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	½
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		6	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
29⅝	26⅝	P 10.18pf2.54		74	29	28	28 —	
30⅛	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		10	29½	28⅝	28 —	⅛
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	13½	13½	13½	
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		3	27⅝	27	27⅛+	¼
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	23¼	23¼	23¼+	⅛
23½	20⅝	PGE8pf 2		20	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	
25½	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	22	22	22	
25⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		5	25¼	25	25¼+	¼
24¼	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		10	24	23⅝	24	
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
11¼	4⅛	PHoldg .16		7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
51⅝	44	PacLt pf4.50		z110	51⅛	49	51⅝	
18⅝	14½	PNwTel 1.32	1	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	57	57	57	
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl	21	3	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	3	6	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
13	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ParkEl .10e		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26¼	18	ParsonsR .80	5	40	20½	20¼	20½+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	3	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	3¼	PatoG wt		34	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝+	⅛
7	4	peerTb .20a	8	12	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅜
5⅝	4½	Pemcor	8	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	PennDix wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60e	7	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
7	3	PECo .68t	4	16	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	7	5	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .40	3	2	14½	14⅝	14½+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	PerinICp .30	3	21	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	PertecCmp	7	70	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Petro Lewis	14	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	PhilLD .34e	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix Stl		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Piedmont In	4	1	2	2	2	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6	PlonTex .80	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	10	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	5	8	22½	22¼	22½—	⅛
42½	29½	Pittway .90	9	20	30	30	30 —	½
26¼	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	21	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
11½	6⅝	Plant Ind		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
26	15⅝	Plantrac .12	13	55	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
4½	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Poloron Pd		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	8	6⅝	6	6	
8⅛	3½	Pralcle Oil	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
14⅛	10	PratlLmb 1	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
30⅛	24⅝	PratL pf2.25		5	28½	28½	28½	
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	10	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	12	74	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
18½	13⅛	Preston .70	9	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	PrpCT 1.19e	9	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	9	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .15e		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	PrudBds .24	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd ls	8	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4½	Purepac Lb .03e	11	6	5½	5½	5½—	¼
7½	5	Quebcor Inc	8	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
1⅞	1⅛	RETInc Fd		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
42⅝	35⅛	RET pf 4.38		1	42½	42½	42½	
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	4	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	5	RLC Corp .06e	6	46	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅛
5½	3½	Racon .20a	5	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	RaganB .15e	4	6	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	23	72	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	50	24	14½	14¼	14½	
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	8	11⅝	11⅛	11½—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	RapdAm wt		13	1	13-16	1 +	⅛
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		20	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
18	14¼	RealEsl 1.40	13	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5½	RltIncT .75e		11	9⅝	9½	9½	
19⅝	12⅛	RltRef 2.06e	1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc		6	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	6	10	5	5	5 +	⅛
10⅛	8½	Regal B .40	10	1	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	RelGrp wt		644	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
13⅝	11¼	RemAr .80a	6	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅞	⅞	Rep Housng		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
25¼	18⅝	RepNY .88	4	1	23½	23⅛	23½—	
18⅝	13½	ReschCll .08	14	59	15⅝	14½	15⅝+	1⅛
24½	14	Resistfix .50	6	20	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
11⅝	2	Resrtsintl A	13	1039	8⅝	7⅝	8¼+	⅝
20⅝	2⅛	ResrtsIntl B	24	z6700	15	13⅝	15 +	⅛
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Richton .18e	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18	10⅝	Riley Co	5	16	15½	15⅝	15½—	⅜
37½	28⅝	RioA gm 1	13	2	29	26½	28½—	⅜
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	9	8	18¼	18	18 +	¼
19⅝	11⅛	Robintech		89	12	11½	11⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Rockway .96	7	1	11½	11½	11½—	¼
15½	8¼	Rogers Corp		2	11	11	11 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Ronco Telep	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Rossmor Cp		10	5	5	5	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		10	½	7-16	½+1-16	
5	3	Ruddick Cp .12a	5	14	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	7½	Russell Cp .40	4	x2	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	11	24	18¾	18½	18½	

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
2½	1⅛	SGSec .51e		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16¼	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12½	7¼	STPCp .80	10	395	11⅝	11¼	11⅝—	⅜
15⅝	8½	Salem .60t	4	10	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
10	6½	SCarlo 1.26a		6	7	7	7	
10⅛	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
103	88	SDgo pf 9.84		z200	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞+	1⅞
28⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	¼
9	3½	SanFr RE	55	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Sargent Ind	6	15	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	SaundrL .24	4	x1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9	7	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
8½	6⅝	Schenult .60	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	39	5	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	8	19	7⅝	7	7⅝+	½
3⅝	1⅛	SciMgt .09e	14	3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
19⅝	10¼	SciAtlanta	13	35	18½	17⅝	18½+	¼
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	4	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21½	12⅝	Scurry Rain	13	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Sears Ind		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	7½	SeasnAll .20	7	15	9½	9⅝	9½+	⅜
2	13-16	SecMle Inv		54	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		7	5-32	5-32	5-32	
8½	4½	SelasCp .22e	8	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Semtch .18t	7	2	4	4	4	
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
8⅝	6	SetonCo .45	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10⅝	SharonStl 1	7	21	13⅝	13	13⅛	
12⅛	7⅝	Shawin .50b	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	3	35	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
4⅛	2	Shelter Res		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
33	20⅛	Shnandb Oil	30	27	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Sherwd Med	13	3	18⅝	18½	18½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	18	16	3	3	3 —	⅛
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5½	1⅛	S XHULMTr En		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Slerrcln .20	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14	8⅝	Slfcolnd .50	4	x1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
7⅝	5⅛	Sigma .20e	5	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4½	3	SikesCp A		2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	13	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12	7⅝	SkyCity .15r	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Solitron		8	2	2	2 +	⅛
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	50	13½	12¼	13½+	1
22⅝	12⅝	Soundsn .40	5	14	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
13⅝	11⅝	SC4.2pf 1.06		x18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		2	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	1⅝
14¼	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		x5	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
18	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		x5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		8	16⅛	16	16⅛	
28⅛	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
25⅝	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		2	25	25	25	
103	91¼	SCE pf 8.70		1	100½	100½	100½—	1½
104⅛	96¼	SCE pf 8.96		x10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛+	1
20	9	SwstAir .06e	5	93	18¼	18	18¼+	¼
4⅛	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	6	53	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	¼
6⅝	4¼	Specty Rest	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Spectro .12t	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2	¾	Speizmn Ind		33	¾	¾	¾—1-16	
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	7	31	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
9⅝	5¼	SpencrF .32	2	48	6⅝	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Splentex .48	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	4	1	15	15	15	
4⅝	2⅝	StdMell .50t	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
9½	3¼	StdPac Corp	5	69	9	8⅝	9	
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	16	21⅛	21⅛	21¼—	½
15	8⅝	Stange .12	21	11	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19	11⅝	StarrtHo .30	6	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7¼	Steelmt .23r	4	4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	12	StepnCh .52	7	89	18	18	18 —	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	3	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅛	StrutW .20b	7	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅝	5½	SueAnn .36	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	4	3	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
4½	3½	SunCityl .25	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
18½	13½	SunElec .48	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	42	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	¼
16⅝	8⅝	Sundanc .20b	6	38	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
9½	5⅝	SunshJr .24b	6	1	6	6	6	
15⅛	8⅝	SupFdSv .32b	9	4	15	15	15	
8	4	SupIndl .12b	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	11	9	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Susquhana		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7	4⅝	Synalloy .20b	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
36¼	20⅝	Syntex .50	10	294	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅜
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng	338	16	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		40	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	3¼	Talleyln wt		2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15¼	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	4	5	13	13	13	
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19½	19½	19½	
1½	⅝	Tech Sym	63	1	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
5	2½	Techcl Oper		5	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	19	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Techtrl .14	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	16	TelonR .20a	19	41	15⅝	15½	15½—	½
8⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .22e	5	23	7½	7½	7½	
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		42	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	8	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		89	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	½
3	1	Tenney Eng	17	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	55	3	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Texstar .22t	7	101	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	18⅝	Textron wt		1	17	17	17 —	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Thorof Mkt	26	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9	6⅛	Thriftiml A		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2	Tidwell Ind		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	Tokheim .60	7	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
49	43	TolEd pf4.25		z2000	47½	46½	47½	
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z250	107	106	106 —	1
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	6	7	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	TorinCp .60	8	5	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	7	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		10	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16+1-16	
16⅛	10⅝	Total pf .70		1	12	12	12	
3⅝	⅝	Town Cntry		6	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway .15t		11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	TriStMtr .80	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind .05e	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	TubosM .22e	2	26	1 13-16	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3	Tuftco .20e	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	TwinFair	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
2⅛	1	UDS Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16		6	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
3½	1½	UNA Corp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	URSCp .20e	8	26	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		34	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	18	63	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
4	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Un Invest	16	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	14	11½	11¼	11½+	⅜
5⅝	3½	Un Asbestos	5	45	3⅝	3 9-16	3 9-16	
1½	7-16	UnBranc wt		40	9-16	½	½	
14½	12¼	UnCosFn .50	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅝	½	UnNat Corp		8	9-16	9-16	9-16	
¼	1-16	UnNatwt n		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		6	2½	2	2¼+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UPiece Dy		53	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
7½	5⅝	USBan Trst		7	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	7	128	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	UnRltT .83e	12	6	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	6	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium		10	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
13½	7	USRbR .95e	7	8	13⅛	13⅝	13½+	⅛
32⅝	18	Unitek .24	13	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
15⅝	7½	UnityBuy S	4	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Univ Contr		30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	13	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅞	UnvSav .48	4	22	11¼	10⅞	11 +	⅛

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
9⅝	6¼	ValiesSr .62t	7	2	6½	6½	6½+	¼
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	23	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
5½	3⅝	Valspar .24	7	2	4½	4½	4½	
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9¼	5⅛	VanDorn .44	5	13	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	8	13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛—	
32¼	14⅝	VermtA .40b	9	47	32⅛	32¼	32⅝+	⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	8	31	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
2⅝	1	Vertipll Inc	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	2¼	VisualGr	6	11	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3⅝	2	Vol Mer	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .72a	47	z1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
5⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11¼	6⅞	VulcInc .56	3	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	24	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
27¼	15½	WUIInc .80	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Wabash .25e	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Wacknht .40	6	3	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Wainoco Oil	9	109	4⅛	4	4⅛+3-16	
24⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	6	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	12	27	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	WardFds wt		10	⅜	5-16	5-16	
7⅞	3	WarC pfC 05		5	5	5	5	
41½	21⅝	WesPstB .50	9	6	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛+	⅛
21⅜	14⅛	WRIT 1.76	14	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Weiman Co	8	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	3¼	Wellco .25	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	WestChP .43	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	Westals Ptl	18	288	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	12	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	WstFlnl .35a	5	55	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	20	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		17	9-16	½	½	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	28	3	3	3	
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	7⅛	Winklmn .40	5	1	8	8	8	
2½	1⅞	Wolf HowB		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅝	5½	Worcest Cll	19	21	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
12⅝	6⅛	WorkWr .60	7	8	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Wrather Cp .05e	8	x29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	11-16	Wright Har	9	25	¾	¾	¾	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	7	41	9½	9	9⅛+	⅜
12	⅛	WymBn .50a	11	1	10	10	10	

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
29⅝	12	Xonics Inc	16	18	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅜

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Clsg Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
8⅛	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	11	8	8	8	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 29, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5273	Abitibi	$10¾	10½	10¾+	¼
3208	Agnico E	350	345	345 —	5
200	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6½	
2884	Alta Gas A	$13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
6	Algo Cent	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	½
1500	Alliance B	420	415	420 +	10
2700	Alminex	$6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
200	Andres W	$8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
945	.rous C pr	$14½	14	14 —	⅛
924	Atco A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
7782	Bell Canad	$49¾	49½	49¾+	⅛
2990	BP Can	$8	7¾	8 +	¼
400	Banister C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
5737	Bank N S	$42¼	41⅞	42¼+	¼
100	Baton B	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
2000	Beth Cop A	$11¼	11	11¼+	¼
1083	Block Bros	450	450	450	
1330	Bovis Cor	70	70	70	
976	Bralor Res	298	291	288 —	2
703	Bramalea	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
700	Brameda	113	113	113	
200	Brenda M	$7	7	7	
4400	Bridger	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
1510	BCFP	$23¼	22⅞	23¼+	¼
390	BC Phone	$12¾	12½	12¾	
1510	Brunswk	485	485	485	
550	Cad Frv	$10	10	10	
2315	Cal Pow A	$31⅜	31¼	31¼	
4783	Camflo	$8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
100	Campau A	415	415	415	
7500	C Nor West	$7⅝	7¼	7⅜—	⅜
200	C Pakrs C	$18½	18½	18½—	¼
2723	Can Perm	$15¾	15⅝	15¾+	½
300	Can Trust A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
25	C Cablesy	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1600	Cdn Cel	$6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
103	CGE	$22¾	22¾	22¾	
7185	Cl Bk Com	$25½	25¼	25½+	¼
2409	Cdn Tire A	$40	39⅝	40 +	¼
800	C Ulities	$12¾	12½	12¾+	¼
100	Cassier	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1950	Celanese	350	340	345	
2850	Chieftan D	$8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅜
100	CHUM	$6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
3325	Con Bldg	250	243	240 —	13
9200	Con Distrb	395	375	385 +	10
8997	Cons Gas	$12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
3700	Con Fardy	289	285	28.	
308	Conwest	310	300	310 +	10
1090	Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
260	Crush Intl	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14850	Cyprus	$9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
1722	Denison	$51	49¾	51 +	½
4200	Dicknsn	355	350	355 —	5
4350	Dofasco A	$26½	26¼	25⅞	
525	Dom Store	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
950	Du Pont	$13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
1300	Dylex L A	$13¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
2925	East Mal	160	155	155 —	10
2376	Falcon C	$6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
210	Falcon	$35⅝	36⅛	36⅛+	¼
225	Fed Ind A	490	485	485 —	5
11	Ford Cnda	$87¼	87¼	87¼+	¼
2100	Francana	$5	495	5 +	10
330	Fraser A	$22½	22¼	22½—	½
6600	Gnt Mascl	125	115	125 +	5
300	Gibraltar	$6	6	6	
50	Graff G	$28	23	28 —	1
2450	Granduc	101	100	100	
200	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
1500	GL Paper	$28½	28½	28½+	¼
1200	Gt W Life	$50¼	50	50 —	¼
200	Greyhnd	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2260	Hambro C	285	275	285	
1000	H Group A	350	350	350 —	5
1425	Hawker S	475	465	475	
200	Hayes D A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
640	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2820	IAC	$16	15¾	16 +	¼
435	Indal	$13⅝	13¾	13⅞+	¼
300	Indusmin	$9⅝	9⅝	9¾	
200	Inland Gas	$10	9⅝	10 +	¼
2325	Inter-City	$5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
4200	Int Mogul	300	292	300	
1640	Int Pipe A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
600	Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
750	Kaiser Re	$13	13	13	
1150	Kaps Tran	60	60	60	
2351	Kerr A A	$12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
1300	Koffler A	465	460	460	
5319	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
½	Lab Min	$34	33	34 +	1
12000	Lacana	335	315	335 +	15
1150	LOnt Cem	325	320	4325 +	5
322	LL Lac	145	145	145	
100	Lob Co A	400	400	400 +	20
2100	Lob Co B	390	380	380	
200	Mclan H A	$7	6¾	6¾—	¼
20	M Lf Mills	$28½	28½	28½+	½
250	Malgmi A	$17	17	17 +	¼
1000	McGraw H	450	450	450 —	15
11097	Moore	$34½	33⅝	34⅛+	⅜
300	Murphy	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
460	Neonex	162	160	160 —	1
3782	Noranda A	$34	33¾	34 +	¼
5918	Norcen	$11½	11¼	11¼+	¼
32200	NTecm B w	$12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
100	Nowsco W	$17	17	17 +	½
2100	OSF Ind	320	310	320 +	10
1300	Orchan A	245	240	241 +	1
2920	Oshawa A	355	350	350	
750	Pamour A	285	280	285	
2075	PanCan P	$20½	20¼	20½+	¼
7600	Pembin A	335	335	335 +	5
136	Petrofina	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
1960	Pine Point	$31½	31¼	31¼—	¼
100	Pitts C	450	450	450 +	15
1050	Placer	$20½	20½	20½	
450	Redpath A	$26½	26¼	26¼—	¼
600	Reed Oslr A	$6	5¾	5¾—	¼
900	Reichhold	$22½	22½	22½+	¼
1838	Revnu Prp	64	64	64 —	1
200	Rothman	$14	14	14	
3600	Scotts	$7½	73	7⅜—	⅛
10441	Shell Can	$13⅞	13	13⅞+	⅜
13000	Sherritt A	$6⅜	6¼	6¼+	⅛
200	Siebens	$12½	12½	12½	
504	Simpsons	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
520	Simpson S	$9	9	9	
4070	Slater Stl	$7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
2100	Talcorp	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
8370	Southm A	$21½	21	21⅜+	⅜
230	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
23741	Stelco A	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
150	Steep R	180	180	180	
50	Sundale O	$15½	15½	15½—	⅛
300	Tara O	$15½	15½	15½	
1300	Thom N A	$12	11¾	12	
5779	Tor Dm Bk	$19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
315	Tor Star B	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
3165	Trns Ml A	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
4327	TrCan PL	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
266	Un Carbid	$21	21	21 +	¼
12525	UGas A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
100	Union Oil	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2700	U Siscoe	$5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
1000	Van Der	250	250	250 +	5
5360	Voyager P	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
500	Weldwod	$11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
1845	Wstburne	$9	9	9 +	⅛
900	West Mine	445	440	445	
766	Weston	$13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
100	Woodwd A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
3200	Yk Bear	275	273	273	
10500	Yukon C	156	147	156 +	1

Total sales 1,343,873 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 28, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
838	Algoma	$ 22½	22¼	22½+	½
7958	Bank Mont	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3200	Cdn Int Pow	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
55	Canron	$ 24¼	24	24¼+	1
335	Con Bath	$ 31⅝	31½	31⅝+	½
17870	Dom Bridge	$ 19	19	19	
500	Fncl Col	175	175	175 +	7
100	Laur Fin	$ 6	6	6 +	¼
11877	Price Co	$ 12½	12	12¼+	¼
996	Royal Bank	$ 27⅝	27⅛	27¼—	⅛
509	RoyTrust A	$ 18	17⅞	17⅞	
1000	Zellers	335	335	335	

Total sales 345,654 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	83.30	83.50	105.60	80.60
Brussels	97.08	98.12	133.02	98.12
Frankfurt	131.05	130.87	150.66	130.87
London 30	276.70	270.50	420.80	265.30
London 500	129.88	126.42	183.00	125.80
Milan	67.75	67.86	91.17	66.85
Paris	77.80	76.80	112.10	75.50
Sydney	439.69	436.70	522.63	432.43
Tokyo (n)	350.18	350.52	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4646.27	4641.03	4865.55	4603.06
Zurich	281.10	282.10	304.00	281.00

(n) New. (o) Old.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

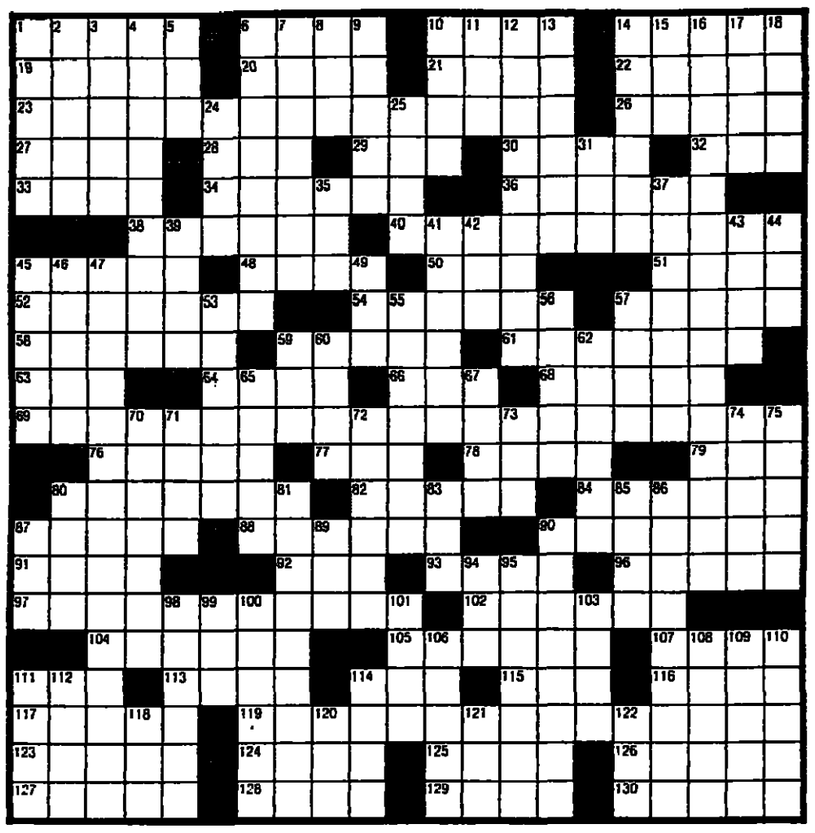
Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Senior Corporate Auditor	$24,000	Corporate Audit dept. of Int'l consumer group.	Paris	28-35 yrs.; professional or internal audit exp. in int'l co.; fluent English-Spanish.	H. Harvey, Ref. 22,021/IHT, Hogget Bowers, Sutherland House, 5-6 Argyll Str., London W1E 6EZ.	I.H.T. 21-10-76
Manager & Account Executives	Attractive compensation plan + benefits	Conti-Commodity Services, Inc., world's fastest-growing commodity futures house.	Geneva	Account executives with outstanding production &/or sales records in commodity futures.	Mr. Jean Grellet, 20 Rue de la Ville l'Evêque, 75008 Paris. Tél.: 742.30.80	I.HT. 21-10-76
Head of Trading Department	Reflects importance of position	Merchant banking arm of well established int'l bank.	London	Be engaged in related role in merchant bank or trading house; 7-10 yrs.' trading exp.	No. AGH 5,671, Austin Knight Ltd., London W1A 1DS.	Financial Times 21-10-76
Sales Negotiator	Negotiable	Peter Powell Stunter Kites.	London	Self-motivating & have past successes in promotional & marketing fields.	Managing Director, Peter Powell Kites, P.O. Box 1,000, Cheltenham, Glos., Engl.	Financial Times 21-10-76
Administr. & Finance Manager	c. £15,000	Most dramatic development project in the Middle East.	Middle East	30-40 yrs.; chartered accountant working in small mngt. team; single or married without child.	Ref. 160, Management Consultants (selection) Ltd. Tel.: London 01-629 8633/7388.	Financial Times 21-10-76
Managing Director	Attractive salary & bonus	Federal, a N.Y. Stock Exchange co., leader in audio & visual communication equipment.	Athens for Middle East & Africa	Marketing Manager with proven merchandizing skills pref. in industr. or auto-access. fields.	Mr. Alan L. MacLachlan, Federal Signal Int'l Inc., 136th & West. Ave., Blue Island, Illinois 60406.	I.H.T. 23-10-76
Management Financial Controller	Tax-free commensurate with exp.	Kuwait Int'l Marketing Co.	Kuwait	27-40 yrs.; exp. in working under pressure & handling all levels of acctng. from local to int'l.	Personnel Manager, Kimco, Herzogstr. 61, 6078 Neu-Isenburg, Germany.	I.H.T. 23-10-76
Chief Accountant	Attractive + benefits	Syntex Agribusiness, veterinary pharmaceutical subs. of Syntex Corp.	Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium	Qualified accountants with 2-3 yrs. industrial exp.; French, Flemish, English + German.	Mr. M. Stevens, Syntex Agribusiness S.A., Parc Scientifique, Rue Laid Burniat, 1, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve. T.: 010-418095.	Le Soir 23-10-76
European Sales Manager		Un des plus importants fabricants européens en sanitaire et électroménager.	Namur, Belgique	30-35 ans: français-anglais+; large exp. vente et supervision ventes à l'échelle européenne.	Ref. MM-182, Staff Selection & Services, Ave. Brugmann 32, B7, 1060 Bruxelles. Tel.: 02/344.18.04.	Le Soir 23-10-76
General Director		Steel works.	Varde, Denmark	35-45 yrs.; exp. in steel & foundry & marketing; German, English lang.	"Direktor", Direktor Mogens Halbye, F.L. Smidth & Co. A/S, Vigerslev Alle 77, 2500 Valby, Denmark.	Frankfurt. Allg. Zeit. 23-10-76
Directeur Commercial		Société spécialisée, fabrication, vente et installation biens d'équipement industriels lourds.	Lille	HEC, ESSEC...; 5 ans exp. vente biens d'équipements industriels en France et étranger; français, angl. + all. et/ou esp.	A & G Delacour, ref. 7.694, 74 Boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris.	L'Express 25-10-76
Financial Controller		Un des premiers groupes sidérurgiques multinationaux.	Filiales commerc. Etats-Unis	Form. sup. scientifique ou commerciale; M.B.A. obtenu aux U.S.A.; 5 ans exp. compt., fin: contrôle de gestion, org.	Réf. M. 1229, Development, 10 Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris.	Le Monde 26-10-76
General Management Europe	Attractive	Manufacturer of essences & flavors.	Location is open to negotiation	Over 35 yrs.; Eng., French or Germ.; strong sales or mktg. background.	Ref. A/986, P.A., Avenue Louise 386, 1050 Bruxelles. Tel.: 648.65.55.	I.H.T. 26-10-76
Senior Internal Auditor		American-Standard, large int'l industrial group.	Major European city	Univ. or business school educ.; senior level exp. int'l auditing firm or large ind. Co.; Eng., Germ. +.	Mr. F. Brehain, World Standard Ltd., 348 Bld. du Souverain, Boîte 1, 1160 Brussels. Tel.: (02) 673.60.70.	I.H.T. 26-10-76
Chief Officer Finance & Administra.	Sw.Fr. 70,000 + allowances	Int'l church-related non-profit org. headquartered in Geneva.	Geneva	Eng., Germ. & French; senior financial officers with record of achievement pref. multinat. org.	Ref.: 5616-HT, I.C.A., 3 Rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris.	I.H.T. 26-10-76
General Manager French Oper.		Major U.S. corp.	100 miles outside of Paris	Broad-gauged manufacturing executive; engineering degree; Eng., French lang.	President, Box X 576, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 26-10-76
Senior Financial Analyst	Excellent benefits package	R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Int'l, Inc. (for Latin America & Far East).	Winston-Salem, N. Carolina	M.B.A.; 5 + yrs. financial exp. (int'l oper.); Eng. + Span. &/or Port.; knowledge audit techniques, treasury, etc.	Mr. Denis G. Simon, R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.; 401 North Main Str., Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102.	Wall Street Journal 26-10-76

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

HALLOWEEN — By Threba Johnson



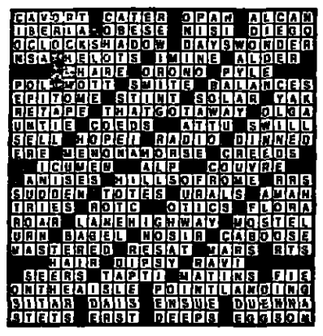
ACROSS

1 Oct. 31 sound effects
6 W.W. II mil. unit
10 Jokes with
14 Baker's quantity
19 Biting
20 Bakery worker
21 Eye part
22 Snake: Prefix
23 Rock group for Oct. 31 party
26 Wants
27 Cal or Georgia
28 Payment stub: Abbr.
29 — -de-vie
30 Portuguese explorer
32 Blanket or hen
33 Latin-class word
34 Party guests
36 Ventilate
38 Making pasture sounds
40 Gay party guests
43 Mild oath
44 Light gas
50 —Morgue
51 Dies — —
52 Pendant
54 Casualty of kitchen progress
57 Gide
58 — -Roman
59 Word with rum
61 Let out
63 Public-channel offering: Abbr.
64 — accompli
65 Gender: Abbr.
68 Raccoon
69 Bicentennial guest
76 Certain lifting agent
77 Prefix for corn or form
78 Cubist pioneer
79 Do a court job
80 Tusked animal
82 Witch of —
84 Result of a faulty shuffle
87 Miss Evert
88 Strawberry: Fr.
89 Fort near Naples
91 Indian native
92 Lion's share
93 United: Prefix
96 Saar, for one
97 Party hellions
103 Bestowed kudos on
104 Goddess of witchcraft
105 Shade of purple
107 Witches' —
111 Dernier — —
113 Gebrig et al.
114 Creek
115 Certain G.I.
116 Place for a gutter
117 Garand, for one
119 Party desserts
123 Prohibit
124 Grape pigment: Var.
125 Game
126 Cubic measure
127 "I met a man who — — there"
128 State: Abbr.
129 Kernel
130 Akkadian: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Dull finish
2 Color
3 Betel palm
4 Conveyance to the party
5 One who transmits: Abbr
6 Party hour
7 Paint solvent
8 W.W. I group
9 "The — — Sea"
10 Antelope
11 "— — had it!"
12 Direction to the party
13 Miss Thompson et al.
14 Dwarfed plant
15 Mimic
16 Party guests
17 Killer: Suffix
18 Throng
24 Ship of myth
25 Flag
31 French sculptor
33 Italian poet Betti
37 Conn. college
39 Of a poetic form
41 Castle and Birch
42 Spirit —
43 Sailors
44 Find out
45 Sire
46 Pearl Buck's was good
47 Party dresses
49 Filch
52 Angler's complaint
53 Places for 47 Down
56 Mere precise
57 After amas
59 Roman 502
60 Certain dying words
62 Mexican state
65 — — self-defense
67 Note
70 Arranged in order
71 Strokes
72 U.S. playwright
73 Man. in old Rome
74 Native of Shiraz
75 Wood: Suffix
83 Step!
91 Party location
93 Ph.D. or B.A.
97 German river
98 Party spongers
99 Large box: Abbr
99 Baba
99 Party fare
94 Math branch
95 Thing to dance around
96 Named, to Shakespeare
99 F.I. tree
100 Musical pieces
101 Jib, e.g.
103 Lessened: Abbr.
106 Grates
108 Croupiers' gear
109 — - which way
110 German river
111 Skeleton —
112 Spanish lunch
114 Hockey milieu
118 Partner of int.
120 Routing word
121 Hostile one
122 Civil War side: Abbr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Overcast	MILAN	11	52	Rain
ANKARA	13	55	Showers	MONTREAL	7	45	Clear
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-2	28	Overcast
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	43	Fog
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy	NEW YORK	8	46	Clear
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast	NICE	17	57	Rain
BRUSSELS	12	54	Overcast	OSLO	2	36	Overcast
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
BUCHAREST	10	50	Overcast	PRAGUE	8	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	12	54	Showers	ROME	22	72	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Overcast	SOFIA	13	55	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain	TEHRAN	22	72	Showers
EDINBURGH	8	46	Showers	TEL AVIV	25	77	Clear
FLORENCE	16	61	Overcast	TUNIS	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	VIENNA	9	48	Clear
GENEVA	11	52	Overcast	WARSAW	9	48	Clear
HELSINKI	-1	24	Overcast	WASHINGTON	11	52	Clear
ISTANBUL	14	57	Overcast	ZURICH	10	50	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy				
LISBON	17	63	Overcast				
LONDON	9	48	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE LONG TUNNEL

A Coal Miner's Journal

By Meade Arble. Atheneum. 239 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE space you are working in is 42 inches high. The 12 inches at the bottom is icy water, but after swinging a pick or shovel in a half crouch for a couple of hours, you finally have to kneel down in the wet, which further stiffens your already stiff joints. Sometimes the water has sulfur in it, which, when it inevitably gets inside your boots, burns the outer layer of skin off your feet. After a backbreaking eight hours' work, you may have a choice of crawling on your hands and knees through a half-mile of low tunnel or risking a ride on the conveyor belt. Sometimes the belt is moving fast, too fast for you to jump off if there's an obstruction ahead; sometimes it does not stop when you pull on the automatic brake.

For Meade Arble, author of "The Long Tunnel," the job was bad enough, but he was only 34 and he knew it was not going to last for his whole active life. For others, it meant 30 or more years and an eventual retirement with "black lung." According to one of the safety inspectors, mining was the most dangerous occupation in the country and the mines Arble was working in were the worst, with regard to safety, in the United States. The statistics show that six times as many miners died per million-man shifts in the United States as in West Germany; four times as many as in Britain, and three times as many as in Poland. Each year, one out of 14 American miners was injured.

The roof could cave in or a circular section, like a plug, could fall on you. A cable catching fire could release poisonous fumes. Any one of a number of machines could seize you in its embrace if you were not alert. But these hazards were not as bad as the constant discomforts: the bolts in the roof scraping your back as you "walked in the low"; the pain in your knees and lower spine which, many miners claimed, eventually had the effect of eliminating sexual desire.

Meade Arble is not a self-pitying crybaby. In "The Long Tunnel," he describes his various assignments with a most effective matter-of-factness, expressing relief, even gratitude, if he could stand up straight on a particular job or work in a warm, dry place. When two women are sent to work in the mine, he does not editorialize about it, but it is obvious in his neutral account that they cannot do the work. One of them is small and thin, assigned to a job that wears out even big, strong men. The other woman sits around and chats with her partner on a job, or sings country songs. While Arble does not mind working with them, some of the older men resent having to do most of the heavy work instead of sharing it.

The author of "The Long Tunnel" had gone to college in America and Europe, ending up as something of a dropout in Spain where he had lived with his wife's parents. Returning to America, he found himself broke, with a wife and two children and another on the way. He instinctively gravitated toward the small Pennsylvania mining town where he grew up as the son of the town's doctor. There was no other way to make $12,000 a year, so he went down into the mines, "just until he got back on his feet." In most cases, these were famous last words.

One has to admire Mr. Arble's restraint as he describes the trailer camp where he and his wife and three children lived. Their trailer was one of about 100 in the park. There was a bedroom at either end and the kitchen and living room were in the middle. The children's bedroom had no heat and the trailer was uninsulated. The baby's crib was wedged into the bathroom, which made washing rather difficult. Mr. Arble's evocation of the landscape is casual, but enough to fill one with horror: piles of "boney", which is waste from the mines, everywhere; a foggy, sulfurous haze; dead trees killed by sulfur fumes. Perhaps only an ex-hippy, as the author describes himself, could look at this landscape with anything resembling equanimity.

Mr. Arble's wife, Grada, liked to play bridge. He did not, so their social life was largely separate. He went to the miners' bars, danced and drank. He, too, found himself losing all desire for his young, attractive wife, but he could not tell whether it was because of the mysterious effects of "walking in the low" in the mine or because his wife always seemed to be wearing hair curlers.

While a mine with a 42-inch ceiling is not an ideal theater for the flourishing of personality, the author gives sharp thumbnail sketches of his fellow-workers, especially Zurko, a former football star in school who sees himself as a philosopher, poet and revolutionary, but who may be only a drunk with delusions of grandeur. Mr. Arble is especially good, too, on the old miners who are just a year or two away from their pensions and trying gamely to hang in there when every part of their body hurts.

Every time the author managed to pay his bills and get a few dollars the union would call a strike, or the company would shut down the mine because the lift or something else was broken. It began to look as if he would spend the rest of his life in "the long tunnel, crawling all the way," but as soon as he finally managed to draw even, he and his family loaded their life in his temperamental old car and took off. Among the things he had dug out down in the mine with a pick and shovel was a sense of who and what he was. With his hard-earned knowledge as his resumé, he intends to try his calloused hand at writing. If "The Long Tunnel" is any indication, he will not have to stash the baby in the bathroom any longer.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 29, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly, (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.
- (d) Baerbond SF816.80
- (d) Conbar SF738
- (d) Grobar SF554
- (d) Stockbar SF346

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
- Crossbow Fund SF4.59
- CSF Fund SF33.25
- ITF Fund N V SF7.07

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S A
- (w) Capital Int'l SF14.20
- (w) Capital Italia S A $7.48

CREDIT SUISSE
- (d) Actions Suisses SF250.75
- (d) Canasec SF499
- (d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF74
- (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF63.50
- (d) Energie-Valor SF79.75
- (d) Usec SF622
- (d) Europa-Valor SF14.35

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
- (d) Concentra DM18.70
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM72.50

FIDELITY
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.57
- (d) Fidelity Dir Svcs. Tr $53.57
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $16.52
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $29.49
- (d) Fidelity World Fd $11.38

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
- (w) Berre Pac Fd Ltd $31.94
- (w) G T Dollar Fund $5.98*

JARDINE FLEMING
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund $48.33
- (r) Jard Sth East Asia $11.46

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S A.
- —+(w) Lloyds Int Growth Fd SF291
- —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF354

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.
- (w) U S Dollar Fund $101.08
- (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO
- (w) Sepro N A V $12.57

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.
- (r) Parfon Sw R Est SF1,581.50
- (r) Securswiss SF935

SWISS BANK CORP
- (d) America-Valor SF453.25
- (d) Intervalor SF62.25
- (d) Japan Portfolio SF358.25
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF207.75
- (d) Univ Bond Select SF84
- (d) Universal Fund SF38.37

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
- (d) Amca U S Sh SF33.35
- (d) Bond Invest. SF73.25
- (d) Convert-Invest SF114.75
- (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF104
- (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF37.50
- (d) Globinvest SF60.50
- (d) Pacific Invest SF72.50
- (d) Romelac-Invest SF324
- (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF117.50
- (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est SF181

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
- (d) Atlanticfonds DM15.40
- (d) Europafonds DM29.65
- (d) Unifonds DM18.85
- (d) Unirenta DM43.10
- (d) Unispecial I DM54.80

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund $6.83
- (d) Trusteor Int Fd (AETF) $8.23
- Austral Select Pd $2.10
- (w) Browninvest $13.72
- (d) Can Gas & Energy Pd $13.20
- (d) Can Secur Growth Pd $4.68
- (d) A.G.F Japan Pd $5.14
- (d) Capital Hentinvest LF1,137
- (d) Citadel Fund $3.06
- (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $852.99
- (w) Convert Fd Int A Certs $7.34
- (w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $12.21
- (d) Convert Bond Pd N V $8.71
- (i) Crosby Fund S A $4.51
- (w) D.G.C $36.82
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div) $6.96
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.94
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.56
- (w) Europe Obligations LF1,022
- (w) First Intercont Fd $128.61
- (w) First Int'l Realty Sec $13.95
- (d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.88
- (w) Fleming Fund S.A $57.11
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF1,693
- (d) Formula Selection Fd SF65.03
- (d) Fondutalia $9.30
- (d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) $0.87
- (w) Future Australia Pd $8.29
- (w) Guardian Gr Pd Int'l $7.32
- (d) Icofund $9.32
- (d) Interfund S.A $8.47
- (w) Intermarket Fund $114.592
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.41
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.29
- (r) Invest Atlantiques $33.59
- (d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.78
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A $6.89
- (r) Japan Growth Fund $17.30
- (d) Japan Selection Fund $48.21
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund $18.39
- (d) KB Income Fund LF1,534
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $11.16
- (w) Kleinwort Bens Jap F $31.50
- (r) Leverage Cap Hold $31.04
- (w) Luxfund $19.55
- (m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $36.19
- (d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.35
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.43
- (d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.37
- (w) N.A.M.F $65.28
- (w) Nippon Fund $44.09
- (w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $6.10
- (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $5.99
- (r) Pegasus Int'l $5.95
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.61
- (d) Renta Fund LF1,914
- (d) Rentinvest LF396
- (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.25
- (w) Samurai Portfolio SF61.65
- Share Realty N V SF13.51
- Share International N V $4.68
- (w) SMH Special Fund DM45.00
- (d) Soros Fund $241.69
- (w) Star Fund $4.37
- (w) Taiyo Global Fund $8.81
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) $26.75
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V $36.68
- (w) Transpacific Fund $20.92
- (w) United Can Inv Fd $2.90
- (d) U S Trust Invest Pd $11.43
- (w) Western Growth Fd $5.78
- (w) Western Hedge Fund $1,392.40
- (w) West Proprietors N V $1,448.55
- (d) World Equity Grth. Fd $398.98
- (w) Worldwide Securities $47.29
- (w) Worldwide Special $3,515.43

DM - Deutsche Mark. * - Ex-dividend. † - New. N.A - Not available. BF - Belgian francs. LF - Luxembourg francs. SF - Swiss francs. + - Offer prices. s - Asked. b - Bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MEVON

FRATE

CASIMO

EMBURP



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GNARL IRONY PALACE BLAZER

Answers: *A type of pen cowboys are familiar with—A CORRAL*

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

FL's Swann Reflects After 4th Concussion

TSBURGH, Oct. 29 (UPI).—There ome nagging questions about pro- nal football in the mind of the urgh Steelers' flashiest receiver— rsome enough to make Lynn Swann here's a "50-50, one-to-one" chance retire rather than sign a new con- when his current pact expires th's

ann said there are three major s that bother him about profes- l football—what he sees as increas- "extracurricular violence," political ions without benefit to the game the parochialism of a pro athlete's

ann has had these kinds of doubts e—at the University of Southern ornia and during the most recent eason, a time when any football er contemplating training camp is to have second thoughts about career.

t Swann said he has been second- sing himself more since he suffered fourth concussion of his life in the lers' season opener against Oakland. vann, 24, was the Steelers' No. 1 t choice in 1974. Last year, he led American Conference in the regular on with 11 touchdown catches. In uary's Super Bowl, he caught four es for 161 yards, including the ning touchdown. He was an All-Pro year.

What happened to me only intensifies feelings of football getting out of rol," Swann said. "Look what hap- ed to Terry Bradshaw (a neck in- on a rough tackle by Cleveland's key Joe' Jones), and the other things see, like Isaac Curtis standing in end zone after he scored a touch- n and somebody comes out and cocks him. I mean he's already in, a touchdown, he's doing his number like Billy (White Shoes) Johnson does his dance and the guy just comes up and nails him.

"What is that? is that a part of the game? Has that become a part of the game?"

Those are the kinds of questions Swann said come to him "when I'm home and I'm talking to friends and I'm wondering why I'm still going out there. Why?"

"Am I really in love with the game

'Is the money that good that I want to keep going out there and exposing myself to these dangers when nothing significant has been done to protect people? Especially when it seems this year that football seems to be getting somewhat out of control . . .'

or do I enjoy it that much, or is the money that good that I want to keep going out there and exposing myself to these dangers when nothing significant has been done to protect people? Especially when it seems this year that football seems to be getting somewhat out control as far as the violence in the game is concerned, the extracurricular contact as I call it at times."

And Swann reads with horror about arguments over NFL rules, the lawsuits over the draft.

"Everything is political to some extent, but I think football has gone beyond that necessary for it to be a good strong institution, a profitable business, entertainment," Swann said. ". . . I'm referring to all of football. Not just decisions on the fines [levied against Steelers and Raiders alike after



Lynn Swann

the game in which Swann was hurt], but the decisions everywhere else, the court cases, and the draft being illegal, people being political about rules because their team's composed of certain talent and can do certain things, so they can [get] a rule change on this or a rule change on that which would help their team. Those kind of politics."

"In college," Swann said, "football was never very political as it is now in professional football, so it was always fun, going to classes, you're always active, you're out meeting all types of people in university life and it was fantastic. Here, you're really more restricted to people who are playing the game because you spend so much time at the stadium and playing the game . . .

"Football is not a lifetime thing. It's a part-time thing, it's a part-time job. You can t play football forever. Even . . if you play 14 years and you do nothing else, you've wasted seven years, because you're only working for six months of the year . . .

'So Much More Out There'

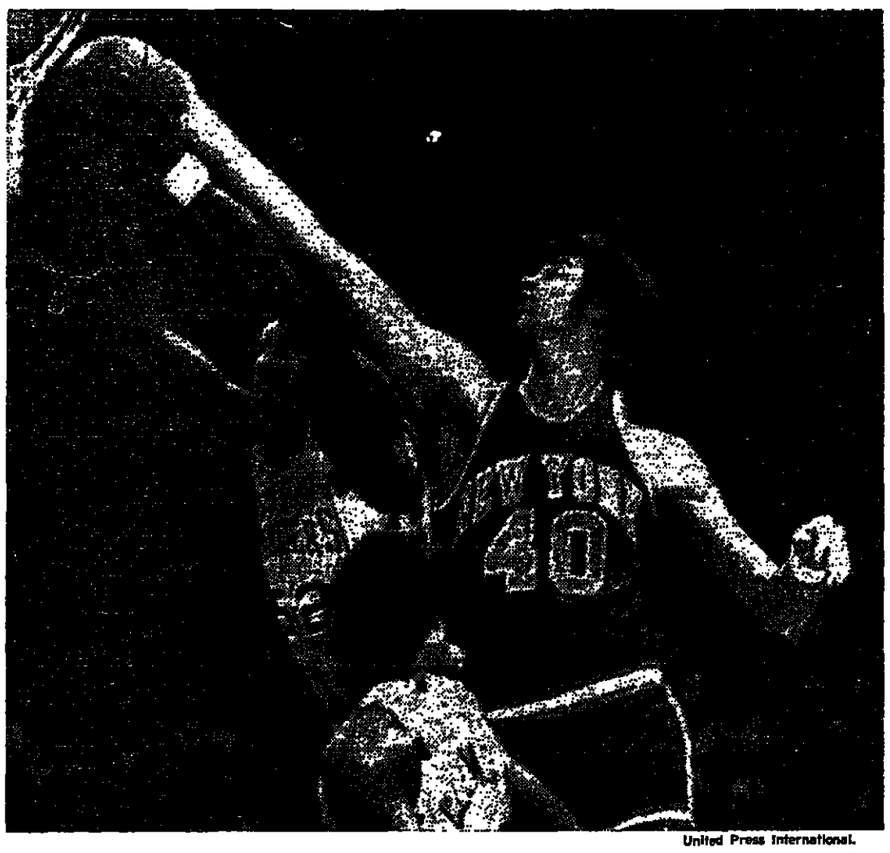
"It depends on whether you want to be that inactive. For me, it's like, hey, I've got other things I want to do, and I'm prepared to do those other things. And football is a good thing along the way, but there is just so much more out there."

Swann has a degree in public relations and, he said, "I've turned down job offers in P.R. I'd [also] like to get into broadcasting. I think I could have a good career in that if I could get started in it and get some work done."

Swann also has investments started in California and, he said, "I think I could make as much money or probably more money faster outside of football than I can in football."

And with fewer personal risks.

"Maybe I shouldn't be out there because another concussion could cause serious and permanent damage," he said. "I've had four concussions—one in college, two last year and one this year. So it's a decision you have to worry about."



United Press International.

Cleveland's Jim Brewer, left, takes rebound away from N.Y.'s John Gianelli Thursday.

NBA's Cavs End Knick Victories

RICHFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Four games into the National Basketball Association's 31st season, the New York Knicks discovered they were not so perfect after all.

Coach Red Holzman's club, which had opened the season with three straight victories, was the victim of a 114-90 thrashing by the Cleveland Cavaliers last night.

The Knicks, not displaying the cohesion that was evident in the first three games, were outplayed by the Cavaliers in virtually every department. They were outrebounded, 52-41, outshot, 48 per cent to 39 per cent, and never got their running attack going. The Cavs broke the game open with a 31-17 second quarter.

"We played good in the first quarter . . . that's all," said Holzman, who was forced to operate without Walt Frazier at guard. Frazier, averaging 17.5 points a game, was still in Atlanta after the funeral of his 28-year-old sister.

McMillian's Poor Night

The one member of the Knicks who seemed to feel the effect of Frazier's absence the most was Jim McMillian at forward.

McMillian, who had been averaging 17 points and was shooting 51 per cent from the field, could not adjust to the guard combinations that involved Earl Monroe, Dennis Layton and Ticky Burden.

McMillian scored just one field goal in five attempts for 2 points. He was hounded all night by Bobby (Bingo) Smith, who led the Cavaliers with 23 points and 10 rebounds.

McMillian, a newcomer to the Knicks, said: "My poor performance tonight was a combination of things—the bad timing between me and the guards and the fact that Smith did play me tough."

In games reported by UPI:

Warriors 112, Trail Blazers 92

At Oakland, forward Rick Barry scored 13 of his game-high 34 points in the final period to give Golden State a 112-92 victory over Portland.

The triumph was the first of the season for Golden State following two losses. It was the Blazers' first loss after two victories.

Golden State held a slim 77-73 lead entering the fourth quarter, but dominated the final period for an easy victory. In addition to Barry's scoring, the Warriors received a big lift from reserve guard Charles Dudley, who finished with 19 points, four steals and a game-high 12 assists.

Nuggets 119, Bucks 100

At Denver, center Dan Issel scored 20 points in the first quarter and finished with a game-high 30 to lead Denver to a 119-100 victory over winless Milwaukee.

Issel, a six-year veteran who leads the Nuggets in scoring with a 28-point average this season, hit his first eight field-goal attempts before missing in the second quarter.

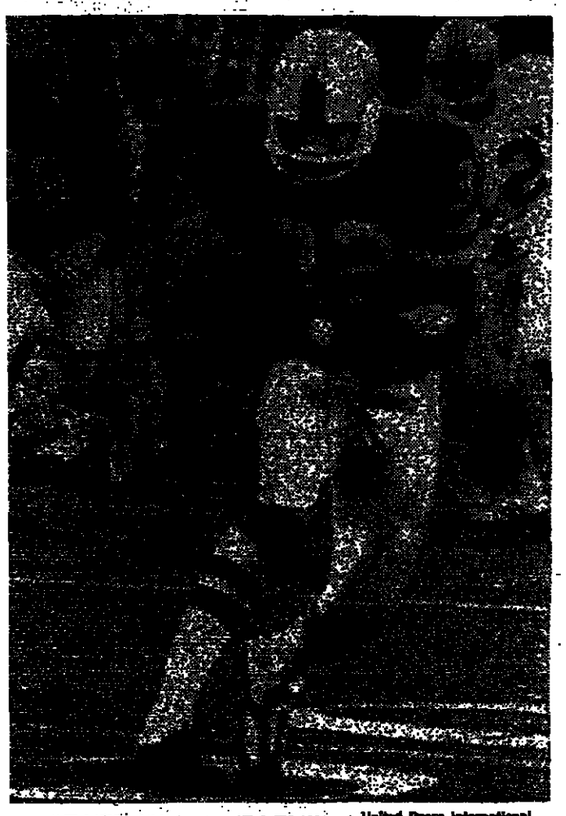
Celtics 112, Braves 105

At Hartford, Conn., Boston, led by Charlie Scott's 31 points, ran their season's record to 3-0 with a 112-105 victory over Buffalo.

The Celtics placed six players in double figures. The Braves played without All-Pro center Bob McAdoo, who is recovering from a back injury.

In addition to Scott's 31, Jo Jo White had 17, Kevin Stacom 16, Sidney Wicks and Dave Cowens 13 and Curtis Rowe 12.

Don Adams led the Braves' scoring with 26, while Adrian Dantley and Randy Smith each had 18.



United Press International.

THE OPEN—O. J. Simpson, the NFL's all-time No. 2 ...er, picking up yardage against the New England Patri- ... last weekend. His career 8,989 yards places him ...nd to only Jim Brown, who rolled up 12,312 yards.

Bengals, Browns Battle for Lead

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29 (UPI).—The Cincinnati Bengals-Cleveland Browns clash Sunday will be more than just another chapter in the "battle of Ohio" saga—a division leadership is at stake.

The Bengals, rolling along this season as expected, lead the American Conference Central Division with a 5-2 record while the Browns, a surprise so far, are tied for second place with a 4-3 mark.

The game figures to be the biggest yet in the brief head coaching careers of Forrest Gregg and Bill Johnson.

"In terms of the division race, it has to be," said Gregg, who is in his second year of trying to rebuild the Browns.

Johnson, in his first year at the Bengals' helm, said: "This should be another real battle. We had a tough game with them in Cleveland early in the season and we were fortunate to win it."

That wild affair wound up 45-24.

The Browns haven't lost since, although their winning margins have been slim—topping Pittsburgh, 18-16, shading Atlanta, 20-17, and edging San Diego, 21-17.

Browns' quarterback Brian Sipe comes into this Sunday's game fresh from a dazzling performance against San Diego. The young, improving signal-caller broke Otto Graham's team record by completing 23 of 28 passes for 82 per cent. At one point, he hit 12 in a row to erase the mark of 11 held by George Ratterman and Milt Plum.

The following preview of the NFL weekend was prepared by William N. Wallace of The New York Times. Team records are in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Cleveland at Cincinnati—Thanks to Sipe, the quarterback for whom no one had much regard, the Browns are now rolling. But the Bengals were encouraged by their decisive triumph over Houston. Favorite: Cincinnati by 11 points.

Jets (1-6-0) at Buffalo (2-5-0)—Mark the date. Richard Todd on Oct. 31 succeeded Joe Namath but no one knows as yet if a star is being hatched. Gary Marangi, who has been sharp in preseason games the last three summers, is the Bills' new quarterback, with Joe Ferguson gone for the season. Favorite: Buffalo by 12.

Denver (4-3-0) at Oakland (6-1-0)—The Raiders' six victories have come by a total margin of only 30 points, but they have a two-game lead in their division because the Broncos and Chargers seem unable to beat them. Favorite: Oakland by 8.

Kansas City (2-5-0) at Tampa Bay (0-7-0)—Quick, what team was it that lost all of its 14 games? Answer: No team has ever lost 14 games in the NFL, which isn't to say it will never happen. The Buccaneers have all the qualifications. Favorite: Kansas City by 6.

New England (5-2-0) at Miami (3-4-0)—Only Baltimore a year ago beat the Dolphins twice in the same season during Don Shula's seven campaigns in Miami. The Patriots could do it too by winning this game. They have not won in the Orange Bowl in 10 years. Dolphins' injury excuses have worn thin. Favorite: New England by 3.

San Diego (4-3-0) at Pittsburgh (3-4-0)—Whatever happened to Lynn Swann, the graceful receiver who was the most valuable player in the last Super Bowl? The Steelers are passing less, with Terry Bradshaw still out, and Swann is being covered more. He has yet to score. Chargers do poorly on defense, especially against the pass. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 12.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Dallas (6-1-0) at Washington (5-2-0)—Roger Staubach has a splint on his passing hand and has not thrown a pass this week. The replacement, Danny White, was the best in the World Football League at Memphis. Four other Cowboy regulars are hurt but the depth is there so it does not matter. George Allen won't tell who the Redskin quarterback will be but look for Bill Kilmer. Favorite: Dallas by 5.

Minnesota (6-0-1) at Chicago (3-4-0)—The Cowboys took the bite out of the Bears, who lost to the Vikings by a point three weeks ago. Fran Tarkenton, who sometimes leans to excess, claims his halfback, Chuck Foreman, is the world's greatest football player. Foreman has already gained 1,006 yards rushing and receiving. Favorite: Minnesota by 6.

San Francisco (6-1-0) at St. Louis (5-2-0)—It is probable that the winner will make the playoffs and the loser will not. "Our backs are to the wall," says Dan Dierdorf, the Cardinals' All-Pro offensive tackle. The team's strength, protecting the passer, negates the 49ers' big asset, pass rushing, and the St. Louis offense is far superior. Favorite: St. Louis by 8.

Green Bay (3-4-0) at Detroit (3-4-0)—Lynn Dickey, the Packer quarterback, has completed 50 of 77 pass attempts in the last three games and the team has learned how to score. The Lions are just about out of defensive linemen and running backs. Favorite: Detroit by 5.

New Orleans (2-5-0) at Atlanta (1-6-0)—Both sides are likely to try new quarterbacks. It would be Scott Hunter, once a regular at Green Bay, for the Falcons and Bobby Douglass, the big leftie once a regular at Chicago, for the Saints. New Orleans won the earlier game, 33-0, thanks to seven turnovers in their favor. No favorite.

Seattle (1-6-0) at Los Angeles (5-1-1)—The Seahawks coach, Jack Patera, denies that last week's victory has gone to their heads. For a change, the Rams have all three quarterbacks available, with Ron Jaworski the likely starter. John Cappelletti, who began the season as though he would run for 1,500 yards, has been eclipsed by Lawrence McCutcheon. Favorite: Los Angeles by 21.

Philadelphia (2-5-0) at Giants (0-7-0)—The Giants are the favorites, the worst insult the Eagles have taken lately. As for newly hired coaches in the NFL this season, the Lions won in Tommy Hudspeth's debut but the Bills' Jim Ringo and the Falcons' Pat Peppler have not yet experienced victory. Favorite: Giants by 3.

MONDAY NIGHT

Houston (4-3-0) at Baltimore (6-1-0)—The Oilers will be severely handicapped if neither of their adept but ailing wide receivers, Ken Burrough and Bill Johnson, can play. A lot of people think the Colts will play the Cowboys in the next Super Bowl. Favorite: Baltimore by 10.

Dibbs and Smith Gain Semifinals In Paris Tennis

PARIS, Oct. 29 (IHT).—Top seed Eddie Dibbs of the United States defeated Italian Paolo Bertolucci, 7-6, 7-6, and Stan Smith outplayed fellow American Sherwood Stewart, 6-4, 6-2, today to qualify for the semifinals of the $50,000 Paris Open indoor Grand Prix.

Dibbs will play Smith and Chilean Jaime Fillol will face Britain's Mark Cox in tomorrow's semifinals.

Dibbs, 25, steadily wore Bertolucci down with his dogged baseline play. But the Italian Davis Cup player took the No. 1 seed to two tiebreaks before he clinched it. Dibbs won the tiebreaks 7-2 and 7-3.

Smith, 29, turned on some attractive tennis for 2,000 spectators at the Stade Pierre de Coubertin to dismiss 30-year-old Stewart.

Americans Out in Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 29 (AP).—The last Americans were ousted today in the Grand Prix tournament here as fifth-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis and third-seeded Arthur Ashe were eliminated in quarterfinal play.

Ove Bengtson, a tall Swede with a steady serve and great reach, upset Gerulaitis, winner of the tournament here two years ago, in 90 minutes, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3.

And Poland's Wojtek Fibak, dubbed the "newcomer of the year," later took the same time to subdue an unconvincing Ashe, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Golden State 112, Portland 92 (Barry 34, Smith 20; Walton 21, Holland 19).

Boston 112, Buffalo 105 (Scott 31, Stacom 16; Adams 28, Smith 18).

Cleveland 114, New York Knicks 90 (Smith 23, Russell 18; Layton 24, Monroe 22).

Denver 119, Milwaukee 100 (Thompson 24, Issel 30; Bridgeman 19, Buckner 18).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Toronto 3, Detroit 1 (D. Williams, Neely, Sittler; Grant).

Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0 (Leach, Bridgman, Clarke).

New York Islanders 5, St. Louis 2 (J. Potvin, Drouin, Hart, Nystrom, Gillies; Brechkosy; Macmillan).

Los Angeles 5, Atlanta 1 (Goring, Kozak, Wilson, Dionne, Murphy; Simpson).

Vancouver 2, Cleveland 1 (Blight, Ververgaert, Spruce; Klassen).

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Houston 1, Minnesota 1 (Larway; Ward).

Edmonton 4, Winnipeg 3 (Hamilton, Sheehy, Sather, Peacosh; Martin, Nistico, Nedomansky).

Borg Wins at Superstars

VICHY, France, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Sweden's Bjorn Borg turned his hand to sports other than tennis yesterday and today to win the 25,000-franc (about $5,000) first prize in France's first Superstars competition.

Borg, 20, better known for his two-handed backhand on the tennis courts, piled up 53 points in the competition here. He won in canoeing and in the 600-meter steeplechase.

The Superstars competition, imported from the United States, puts athletes through their paces in sports other than their own.

Olympic 110-meter hurdles champion Guy Drut of France was second with 45 points. He had five second places.

Third place went to Olympic 800 and 1,500 meters silver medalist Ivo van Damme of Belgium, who totaled 44 points, ahead of Welsh Rugby Union captain Garreth Edwards, fourth with 42.5.

The unofficial prize for the most entertaining performance went to French cycling star Raymond Poulidor, known affectionately as "Poul Pou," but he finished last with 3 points.

...oughts of a Cotton Bowl Bid ...minate in Clash of Texans

W YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Texas Tech has played in games before—the Sun Bowl 72, the Gator Bowl in 1973, each Bowl in 1974. But those not the postseason games the Red Raiders really de-

as Tech longs for the Cotton which it never has won. urse, the Red Raiders have invited only once and that o long ago, in 1939. Their ent was St. Mary's of Cali-.

, there is excitement in ck, Texas. The Red Raid- -0, and ranked No. 6 in the , are getting close to their

ere is a feeling among the e of this town that they to go to the Cotton Bowl," Tech coach Steve Sloan. "That's what they are talk- out. And whenever they do they get excited."

Obstacle in Longhorns

of the biggest obstacles ng Tech's goal is tomorrow's against No. 17 Texas, which something about clearing to the Cotton Bowl. The orns have been there 15

Texas Tech has defeated only four times in 25 meet- and last year was routed Longhorns, 42-13.

orrow's game, however, is e Red Raiders' home field, they beat Texas two years -3. Both teams, along with sas, are 2-0 in the South- onference.

probably the biggest game ver been in as a head " Sloan said. "And the way is that we have a good to win the game."

Texas Tech offense, aver- 32 points a game, will be sing a Longhorns defense as allowed only 12 points est. Texas's problem has its offense, which has scored only 18 points a game.

Much of the Red Raiders' confidence this season comes from the success of running backs Larry Isaac and Billy Taylor, plus backup quarterback Rodney Allison, who is filling in for injured Tommy Duniven.

The Top Ten

Elsewhere, top-ranked Michigan (7-0), the nation's highest-scoring team, with a 43.9 average, faces its toughest test so far against Minnesota (5-2). No. 2 Pittsburgh (7-0) should not have trouble against Syracuse.

In other games involving the top 10-ranked teams, No. 3 UCLA visits Washington, fourth-ranked Southern California is host to California, fifth-ranked Maryland seeks its eighth victory without a loss against Kentucky, No. 7 Georgia faces No. 18 Cincinnati, eighth-ranked Ohio State plays Indiana, No. 9 Nebraska visits Kansas and No. 10 Missouri, following its upset victory over Nebraska last week, plays No. 15 Oklahoma State.

...rican Holds Lead

...NEY, Oct. 29 (AP).—Curtis ...e, the 21-year-old U.S. ... professional, increased his ... three strokes today in ...stralian Open. He shot ...der-par 69 for a two-round of 140. He leads Jack ...us by 3 strokes.

Many U.S. Racetracks Limp Toward Last Call

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—An ad in the Oct. 21 Daily Racing Form reads:

"Horsemen! The city of Hialeah, in conjunction with John J. Burnett, has undertaken the task of rescuing America's most beautiful racetrack. . . but we need help... Of the $9,000,000 needed, several banks have committed $5,500,000.

"We need banks, or individuals, willing to participate, in increments of $500,000 or more, to raise the remaining $3,500,000 immediately. For details, write or call Mayor Dale C. Bennett, city of Hialeah, 501 Palm Ave., Hialeah, Fla. 33011. Office (305) 885-153. Home (305) 821-6142."

Hialeah racecourse, for decades one of the most fashionable sporting spots in America, is, like so many racetracks in the country, fighting for survival.

"We've had a few calls," said Mayor Bennett, "but people are saying it was a wasted effort to draw attention. They tell me bankers don't read the Daily Racing Form, and that all the horsemen are broke."

Hialeah's plight is becoming commonplace as more and more tracks throughout the United States stagger from increased financial burdens.

For example:

• Naragansett Park and Lincoln Downs are closed. The two Rhode Island tracks supposedly have been shut down for parimutuel alteration, which may or may not be forthcoming.

• Santa Fe Downs, Inc., has declared bankruptcy. "The track, built in 1971, cost $1,400,000 more than anticipated," said Mark McFeeley, the trustee, from his New Mexico office. "The corporation took this office to hold off creditors but we believe it will reopen. We have one bid from $3,400,000 to $4,150,000."

• The Atlantic City (N.J.) track was forced to shift to major night racing this summer in an attempt to survive. The result was the same, for the sixth straight year: losses.

• Delaware Park, also one of racing's showplaces, has been saved only by the Sabbath, but it's questionable as to how much longer the Stanton (Del.) plant can continue on the faith of Sunday bettors alone.

• Yonkers Raceway, once a tremendously successful harness-racing track north of New York City, is suffering sharply from the success of the New Meadowlands track in northern New Jersey.

• The Shenandoah Downs and Charles Town tracks are being purchased for $18,500,000 by a group of Midwest investment bankers. Once considered "West Virginia gold mines," Shenandoah was closed last year and Charles Town is limping along.

• The only thoroughbred tracks in New Hampshire and Vermont also are struggling. They are Rockingham Park, in Salem, N.H., and Green Mountain Park, near Pownal, Vt.

• Maryland's Laurel racecourse reportedly is for sale, although track officials deny it.

• Keystone, the relatively new track north of Philadelphia, is in a financial bind.

• Scarborough Downs, Maine's only thoroughbred track, has closed.

Why the financial disasters? There are no more racing dates remaining on the calendar; no more extra races to be tacked onto the daily programs; no more gimmicks left with which to attract fans, no more exotic bets left with which to lighten the bettors' pocketbooks.

Neither are the nation's horseplayers assisted by increased taxes taken from the pari-mutuel pools by the states for revenue.

"Inflation has completely caught up with the racetrack business," Laurel president John Schapiro said in a recent interview. "We're all in a bind... and there's no place else to go."

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Afghanistan (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Lebanon (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air)	$ 72.50	40.50	Libya (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Africa, others (air)	$114.00	63.00	Luxembourg	Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00
Algeria (air)	$ 62.00	34.50	Malagasy (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Australia (air)	$ 146.00	81.00	Malta (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Austria (air)	Sch. 975.00	525.00	Malaya (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Bahrein (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Mexico (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00	Morocco (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Burma (air)	$ 136.50	75.00	Nepal (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Netherlands	F.L. 142.00	79.00
Canada (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air)	$ 146.00	81.00
China (air)	$ 136.50	75.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr. 289.00	161.00
Cyprus (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Pakistan (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Czechoslov. (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Philippines (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr. 319.00	176.00	Poland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Dubai (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Polynesia (F.) (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Ethiopia (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	Esc. 1,425.00	787.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 188.00	105.00	Romania (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
France	F.F. 286.00	172.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Germany	D.M. 139.00	75.00	Singapore (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
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Art Buchwald

The Debates Must Go

HOLLYWOOD—The TV networks are starting to cancel their fall shows that didn't make it. One of the first to go will be the presidential debates. Television executives from all networks have decided the show just doesn't have enough interest to continue it through the rest of the year.


Buchwald

They called in the TV agents for Jimmy Carter and President Ford to break the news to them.

The programming director of CBS said, "We're sorry, boys, but the debates have to go."

"But the ratings have been fantastic," Ford's agent protested.

"They were good," a man from NBC said, "but the problem is that in spite of the ratings we couldn't get a sponsor. Nobody would buy it for a series."

The ABC programming chief said: "It just wasn't playing in Peoria. People don't want to hear about unemployment, inflation and wheat embargoes. They want entertainment. We had hopes for this show when we put it on the air, but we didn't know it was going to be so downbeat."

* * *

The Ford man said, "That wasn't our fault. Carter was the one who made the debates downbeat. He kept talking about what a mess the tax system was, how the poor and the old weren't getting anything out of the government and how the cities were being ignored by the Republicans. Ford was upbeat. He talked about the Fourth of July and how his administration had solved the economic and environmental problems of the country. Play the tapes back and you'll see that Ford made it a happy show, but Carter kept throwing cold water on it."

The Carter man said, "Oh yeh? All Ford kept doing during the debates was to spout a lot of figures that put half the country to sleep. Carter was the one who put life into the show and kept people on the edge of their seats."

The CBS programming chief said, "There is no sense blaming each other. The format wasn't right to start with. You can't have two wooden barrels and saying the same thing week after week and expect to hold the audience."

* * *

"We'll change the format," the Ford man said. "We'll build a new set and have Betty Ford and Rosalynn Carter living next door to each other. They'll be good friends and their husbands will always be getting into trouble like Jackie Gleason and Art Carney did on 'The Honeymooners.'"

The ABC man said, "Jerry Ford and Jimmy Carter are not Jackie Gleason and Art Carney."

Carter's agent said, "We'll add the Carter kids and the Ford kids to the show. They could always be getting into fights with each other and Amy Carter could keep bugging Jerry Ford and driving him crazy like 'Dennis the Menace.'"

Ford's agent said, "We'll make Jack Ford into another 'Fonzi' and Susan Ford could play a 'Laverne' character."

The Carter man said, "Ford would be an Archie Bunker."

"Wait a minute," the Ford man said. "The President is not going to be Archie Bunker. I think Jimmy Carter should play a character like Redd Fox on 'Sanford and Son.'"

Carter's agent said, "You're out of your mind."

The NBC programming chief said, "We're sorry, gentlemen. It just won't work. We can buy Betty and Rosalynn and the Ford and Carter kids. But Jerry and Jimmy are just not up to playing situation comedy. The show has to go."

"But what do we tell our clients? They put everything they had in these debates."

The CBS man said, "Tell them that we may have a show for the one who wins the presidential election."

"What kind of a show?"

"We'll let him do a press conference in the White House. But not on a regular basis."

Paris Gasoline Prices

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP).—Gasoline prices will rise 15 per cent in France at midnight Monday.

Mary Blume

In America, money is something that will grow. In France, it is something to hold on to. Americans want money to move; the French are afraid it will move out of their grasp.

The Meaning of Money in France

PARIS (IHT).—The Wall Street Journal may be forgiven—although not, apparently, by the French government—for suggesting that France's new anti-inflation plan will, to the contrary, increase the rate of inflation. The Wall Street Journal should be forgiven because no economic theory that makes sense elsewhere can be applied to France, where money is a different substance from anywhere else.

One can, of course, gibe that the French franc is alive and well and living in Switzerland, but the subject under discussion is not what the French do with their money so much as what their money means to them.

It means a lot. The French say Americans are always talking about money. It could with equal truth be said that the French are always thinking about it. The materialism of each country is different. Each French franc, each centime, seems to have a palpable existence. In America, money has a more abstract quality: It is thought of in terms of what it will buy. A man will be said in the United States to be worth x amount of dollars; in French one says "his surface" is x amount of francs, a phrase dating back to the days when wealth was measured in acres.

The American phrase "She looks like a million dollars" makes no sense to the French, although they rightly find it repellent. In America, money is something that will grow. In France, it is something to hold on to. Americans want money to move; the French are afraid it will move out of their grasp. Americans invest; the French tuck away. Wars and financial crises have made the ideal French investment a gold bar buried on a piece of one's own land; there have been too many property busts for land in the United States to have the absolute value it has here, and Americans are not salting away gold bars although they do invest in gold-mine shares.

A French money manager, asked if he advised his clients to invest in French equities, replied, "Almost never." Americans boast about their salaries and investments. The Frenchman, remarks a Paris banker, would never boast of having made a killing, for it would let the world know he had money.

There is nothing more private than money. Singer Juliette Gréco was once interviewed at length on her love life. When the interviewer asked how much she earned, she bridled. "Some things," she said, "are private."

In France, the notion of money is invested with the anxiety of impermanence, a fear that it will be taken away. Gertrude Stein wrote, "Anyway the French people never take money very seriously, they save it certainly, they hoard it very carefully but they know really that it has no very great permanence. That is the reason they all want a place in the country."

The French view of money seems even to affect the French seasons. The autumn, a rich and lush time in other places, is crabbed and pinched here because it is tax time and school-fee time and the time when the cost of having lived it up on summer holiday catches up. While in New York and London, September and October mark the crackling start of a new season, here it is known as the *rentrée*, the return from vacation, the return to grim real life, a return made even more numbing this year by Prime Minister Raymond Barre's belt-tightening anti-inflation plan.

The Barre plan and its permutations have made this autumn especially morose and the subject of money even more overbearing than usual. The lively leftist weekly Le Nouvel Observateur (from which the above anecdote about Juliette Gréco was taken) has brought a certain freshness *to the subject with a three-part* series, "La Fortune des Français," directed by staff journalist Josette Alia (salary 9,000 francs per month).

The last article in the series appears this weekend and is centered on the proposed wealth tax. Nouvel Observateur polls have indicated that a majority of the population favors such a tax—possibly, Josette Alia suggests, because they think it will reduce income taxes.

The first article in the series sold out immediately, for in it the journalists somehow persuaded France's leading political figures, from Gaullist to Communist, to list their assets (or *patrimoine* in French, a much richer-sounding word suggesting the accumulations of the years). As may be expected, the political leaders tumbled all over each other to show how little they possess.

In the second part of the series, the magazine asked, is the French attitude to money different from other people's? Yes. Quoting an OECD report, the introductory article notes that France is the only country to combine republican egalitarianism with the utter inviolability of the strongbox.

Avarice is found to be peculiarly French and is traced by sociologist Jean-Paul Aron in the Nouvel Observateur to the Revolution, when the peasant, who had been subservient to the landowner and the church, suddenly found himself free but still attached to his ancient reflex of hiding his possessions for fear that his masters might seize them. Even when the peasant became in time a salaried bourgeois, this atavism remained.

"Avarice," Mr. Aron continues, "is the contrary of exchanging and circulating wealth; it is accumulation, pinning down. This avarice is the perfect explanation of an economy that is based on the value of real property, the earth."

The earth, like gold, is infinitely reassuring, according to another contributor to the series, psychiatrist René Held. A miser, he adds, is still at the anal stage of development and he is likely to suffer from constipation.

Dr. Held's remarks make a rather jarring detail of the Barre anti-inflation plan fall into place. At the same time as major measures, it was announced that the government health service would no longer reimburse citizens for the purchase of laxatives. *Why such* a detail at such a time, one wondered. Dr. Held's theory makes the reason clear. The government is encouraging avarice, with its attendant constipation, as part of its tightening measures on consumer spending.

The Wall Street Journal thinks, of course, that money should be encouraged to circulate freely instead of being blocked up, but then it is not for them or for us to try to change the French. The Barre plan may lead to an explosion or it may be giving the French what they secretly want. To quote again from Gertrude Stein on the French attitude to money:

"Money to spend is not very welcome, if you have it and you try to spend it, well spending money is an anxiety, saving money is a comfort and a pleasure, economy is not a duty it is a comfort, avarice is an excitement, but spending money is nothing, money spent is money nonexistent, money saved is money realized..."

PEOPLE: *Bernsteins Begin Trial Separation*


Felicia Montealegre
'... hope to recon[cile]'

Felicia Montealegre, a Chilean-born actress, has announced that she and her husband, conductor **Leonard Bernstein**, have begun a trial seperation but "hope to reconcile." The couple married in 1951 and have two daughters and a son, aged from 14 to 23. Associates of the Bernsteins said that the decision had evidently been made since Bernstein's Oct. 12 departure for Europe with the New York Philharmonic.

* * *

John Ehrlichman, one of former President Richard Nixon's top aides, Thursday voluntarily began serving his Watergate and "plumbers" sentences in Safford, Ariz. He will continue to press appeals of his convictions while in the minimum-security prison camp. Ehrlichman went to jail at his own request, evidently preferring not to exercise his right to remain on the outside until the Supreme Court has ruled. The Safford camp has 250 inmates, most of them either drug offenders or Mexican nationals convicted of entering the United States illegally.

* * *

Telephone fraud charges against actor **Robert Cummings** were dismissed Thursday by the Washington Supreme Court. The charges were dismissed because they were improperly filed.

* * *

Fourteen American high school students and the three leaders of their group were rescued early Friday morning after spending the night near the top of Mount Snowdon, the highest peak in Wales. The students, all children of U.S. Air Force servicemen stationed at Bentwaters, England, were on a weeklong wilderness-skills outing. Climbing the 3,560-foot mountain was part of the exercise. "Everybody is fine," said one of the leaders, who refused to give his name. "We've been up for 30 hours. We applied everything we learned and it worked." The group will continue its excursion.

* * *

A World War I ambulance driver, **Kenneth Jones** of Milwaukee, Ore., has been awarded his Purple Heart, 58 years after he was wounded in France. "There aren't too many of us left," he declared. "I'm very pleased." Jones, now 84, worked for the Postal Service and Bureau of Customs before retir[ing in] 1959.

* * *

Las Vegas oddsmaker [Jimmy] (the Greek) Snyder said [Fri]day that it's Jimmy Carter [...] 5[-...] over President Ford.

* * *

An unemployed test pilot [who] built his own F-104 Starfighter and then broke the world [...] record for its class is going to try to break the altitude record. [Dar]ry) Greenamyer, 40, of Los An[]geles, spent 10 years building [the] Starfighter. He beat the 11-[year-]old 903-mph record on Oct. [...] flying 1,100 miles an hour at altitude of 100 feet. Next [sum]mer, he's going to try for [an] altitude of 123,000 feet—the [rec]ord is 118,000.

* * *

The conductor of Queen [Eliz]abeth's favorite military band has vowed to clear his name [after] being dismissed from the Br[itish] Army for keeping money [...] through unauthorized perfor[]mances. Maj. Peter Parkes [...] was dismissed Thursday after [a] court-martial in London. [The] former conductor of the Gren[a]dier Guards Brass Band is plan[]ning an appeal. Proceeds from private appearances ("mufti" [...]) are supposed to be turned over [to] the regimental fund.

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